

The Tech

VOLUME 92 NUMBER 38

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1972

FIVE CENTS

Discomm document bared

By Drew Jaglom
Note: The Discipline Committee report which is the basis for this article was obtained last week by The Tech. Its text appears beginning on page three. (Editor)

The report of the Faculty Committee on Discipline published in this issue, which gives the majority opinion and verdict guilty with no punishment for two of the four ROTC occupation cases heard last spring (two others were dropped), has apparently been kept under wraps by the Chairman of the Faculty, Professor Hartley Rogers, Jr., and the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy, of which Rogers is *ex officio* Chairman.

In trying to ascertain who is responsible for the fact that the report was not released, despite a Discipline Committee vote to do so, and what the reasons are for that decision, a great reluctance to discuss the issue was found among the faculty involved.

Professor Elias P. Gyftopoulos, the Chairman of the Discipline Committee last spring, disclaimed all responsibility, saying that since he was no longer to be Chairman of the Committee, "turned the whole affair over to the Chairman of the Faculty." Professor Rogers then asked why he did not make a decision himself as to the release of the report. Gyftopoulos replied that he had done that: made a decision to turn the report over to Rogers. Rogers refused to comment on why the report had not been released, saying only that there was an issue, involving certain questions of procedure within the judicial process. He emphasized that "there is no issue of suppression of a document. The relevant documents will, I would expect, become available." When asked directly why, if there was a committee vote to release the report and mail it to the defendants involved, this was not done, Rogers would only say that there were several inaccuracies in the Thursday report on the document, and would not comment on why there was no release. He added that the release of the report was entirely a faculty issue, and that the MIT administration was not at all involved.

This was corroborated by President Jerome B. Wiesner's statement that, although he had had opportunity to see the report, he did not read it, as he has tried to remain as uninvolved as possible in the cases, since he is the final judge of any appeals from the decisions of the Discipline Committee.

Several possible reasons have been advanced for the withholding of the report. First, there may have been a feeling that what was originally an internal Discipline Committee document should not be made public. Second, it has been reported that, since the majority of the five vote approving the opinion was apparently made up of faculty members and the five student members of the Discipline Committee, some of the majority did not feel that the document was truly a majority report; the faculty opinion was one against the document. Third, in a letter to Gyftopoulos obtained by The Tech, Rogers expressed the feeling that part

of the report might be interpreted by the faculty as a usurpation of its legislative powers by the Discipline Committee. None of the faculty involved in the decision would give an official reason.

The opinion, an eighteen page text, is a six-five majority report of the Discipline Committee which examines the validity of the charge against the ROTC occupiers, the extenuating circumstances under which the occupation took place, and the administration's role in the matter. It is the final verdict in three of the four cases heard before the summer, the other three defendants being found not guilty.

The report first considers the facts of the case, and concludes that "the accused was present without right in the place and at the time alleged by the aggrieved." It then goes on to decide whether the charge is a valid one.

The report states that "we believe that an individual ought to be charged, if at all, with specific actions and not with membership in a group that, as a group, is alleged to have violated the mores of the Institute community." It finds, however, that in this case the accused is charged with "an individual act of trespass," since "each member of the assembly (was) free to disassociate himself from it by leaving the interdicted area."

In examining the question of extenuating circumstances surrounding the occupation, the opinion cites a section of the Rogers report, which says "... in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the content in which each challenge to its operations occurs, and to consider the extent of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge. This content can include circumstances in the surrounding society ..."

The report then cites President Nixon's May 8 speech announcing the mining of Haiphong harbor and the intensification of the bombing campaign, and a quotation from a letter written by Congressman Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, which the authors of the report believe "accurately described the moral and spiritual context in which the accused, finding himself in an 'incredible situation,' acted."

MIT cancels award due to lack of funds

By Sharon Zito
In an effort to make MIT more appealing than it already is for would-be students, MIT Admissions sponsored an "Award for Excellence" program in the years 1968 and 1969, as a recruiting device.

After being accepted to MIT, the "most outstanding" applicants were given further recognition by this Award ("in recognition of your personal achievement and of the excellence of your high school in fostering your accomplishments ...") as if so eloquently states. In the first year of existence, the Award included an increased scholarship, but in the second year, students were given \$75 (under

It then concludes that "the Institute's ROTC presented a singularly legitimate symbolic target for a demonstration which ... was itself legitimate to the point of being a moral necessity," since "the ROTC on this campus ... is ... engaged in nothing else but the training of young technologists to officer the American military."

The report emphasizes that it is not justifying "every possible demonstration with ROTC as its target. Rather, the authors say, "we look with special tolerance upon a demonstration that exhibits a very high degree of restraint. By President Nixon's definition of 'restraint' as manifested in his speech, our opinion could be construed to mean that we would tolerate the burning of the ROTC building and the murder of all its occupants. We therefore hasten to add that our standards are higher. We note that the demonstrators caused only 'minimal damage' to property and certainly no injury to persons."

In light of these arguments the report concludes "we therefore find the circumstances under which the accused as charged to so mitigate the charge against him as to justify not imposing any punishment on him."

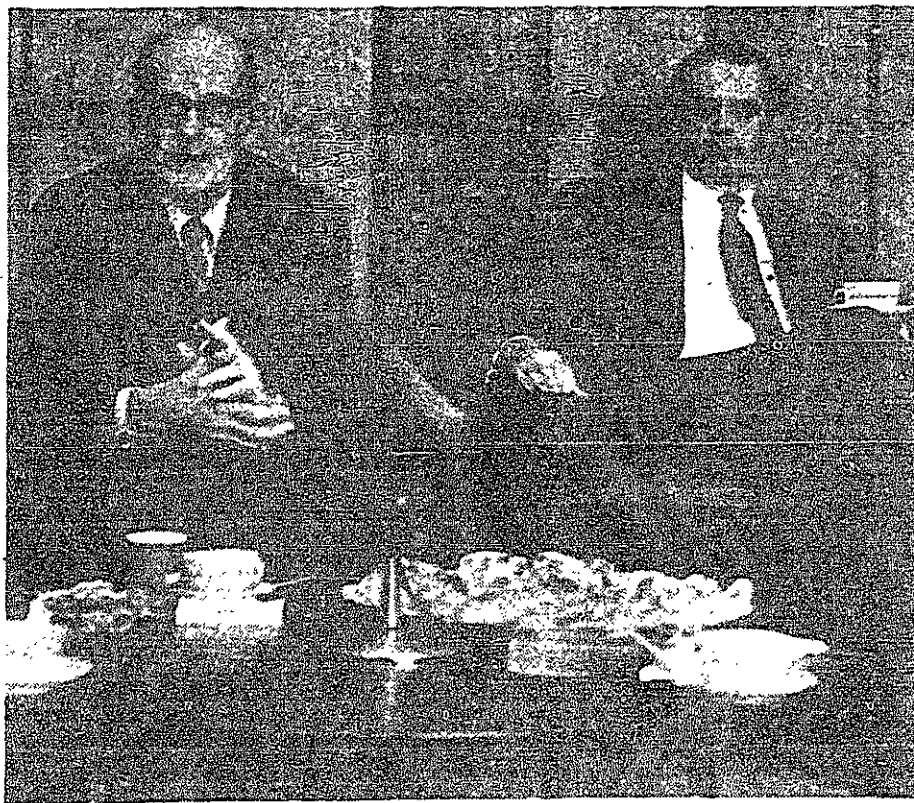
The report is also critical of the administration's role in the occupation. It denounces the administrators for approaching "the demonstration ... mainly with the purpose of terminating it. They thus foreclosed from its very beginning the possibility that it develop into an educational event." Instead, says the report, the demonstration was forced to become a confrontation between administrative authority and its defiance. It rebukes the administrators on the scene for being "busy writing names, not exchanging ideas."

Coalition sponsors aid campaign for Indochina

The MIT Peace Coalition is sponsoring a week-long campaign on campus for Aid for Indochina (M.I.A.). The campaign has organized on a basis "a week of action: protest the war and provide assistance to its victims." Tables will be staffed at Kresge during Ramsey Clark's speech, and all

no obligation to enter MIT) to present to their high school.

MIT has never had an abundance of freshman applications — so this program was designed to entice more bright students to consider MIT for their future education. Of the 65 students given the Awards for Excellence in 1969, 30 entered the Institute the following fall. What has happened to these "brilliant" students? Since no follow-up has ever been compiled, one can only assume that they have become absorbed in the mass of brilliance and genius that typifies MIT. After only two years, the program died as a result of a tightened budget.



From left to right, Donald Marquis, the MIT-Sarnoff Professor and Dean Pounds of the Sloan School.

Photo by Cris Cullen

RCA awards megabuck endowment to Institute

By Mike McNamee and Paul Schindler

In an award ceremony held last Thursday at MIT, both the Institute and Harvard were presented with one million dollars in endowment by RCA in commemoration of General David Sarnoff.

The two teaching and research chairs will receive an endowment of \$100,000 a year until the million dollar total has been reached. They are in the business schools of the two universities, and will be used for the study of management of technology. The first two recipients were Professor Richard Rosenbloom of Harvard and Professor Donald Marquis of the Sloan School.

The joint award marked another expansion of coopera-

tion between Harvard and MIT, which already included joint work in urban studies, data processing, and health sciences. In addition, according to some officials, it marked a significant continuation of a years long effort at the Institute to tackle important social issues which spring from the use and misuse of the kind of high technology which is its specialty. "The environmental labs, the interdisciplinary work, the joint programs with Harvard, the upswing in pre-med work, are all part of the same kind of changing priorities. And there will be more," according to one Institute source.

The award ceremony was held at MIT, according to officials, because there was an available dining room for the luncheon here, and none at Harvard. The press release placed Rosenbloom and Harvard president Derek Bok first; during actual introductions Marquis and Wiesner spoke first. Rosenbloom and Harvard first proposed the idea, and included MIT only at a later stage, when it became clear that parallel efforts along the same line of inquiry would be wasteful.

The importance of the project, in the eyes of RCA was described by Sarnoff's son, who is now chairman of the board at RCA, Robert Sarnoff. He said, "How we manage technology's awesome tools will determine how we live, even if we live." He pointed out that both technology and management are under attack these days, but that our problems with both probably stem from undermanagement not overmanagement.

Most of Wiesner's comments at the award ceremony were words of praise for the senior Sarnoff, and his ability to "cut to the heart of a problem with a fresh approach," something which he hoped the new joint program would be able to do.

Bok addressed most of his comments to the cooperative nature of the program, noting that "Two of the world's greatest universities are within a mile of each other ... One of the most important questions facing Jerry and I is speculation on the shape of relations between our two universities. Many forces are

(Please turn to page 11)

"... there is no career that can match BUSINESS in diversity of intellectual interest... A vigorous, free society calls for the highest type of business leadership..."

Stanford MBA REPRESENTATIVE COMING TO CAMPUS

A representative of the Stanford Graduate School of Business will be on campus to discuss, with interested students, the exceptional educational opportunity of the Stanford MBA Program.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18

Appointments may be made through
The Placement Bureau.

The Stanford MBA program is a two-year general management course designed for highly qualified men and women who have majored in liberal arts, humanities, science, or engineering.

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

the Coop

MIT STUDENT CENTER

BEAM SHOP

"super" pant

SALE

famous maker

usual \$8-13

dress & casual pants

Choose from comfortable jeans, cargo pants,
casual and dress styles. See straight legs,
flares or bell bottoms. Sizes: 27 to 38.

BEAM SHOP

special purchase

slight irregulars

of usual \$6-8

DRESS

SHIRTS

3 FOR \$10

See this distinctive selection of solids,
stripes and fancys. Sizes: 14 to 17
Sleeve lengths: 32 to 35.

Discipline/committee/papers

(The following letter, written by Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum to the members of the CEP, details some of the questions surrounding an opinion (see page 3) prepared by Weizenbaum for the Discipline Committee. It was given to The Tech by sources outside both committees.)

To Members of the CEP:

I have been told that a controversy arising out of the recent proceedings of the Committee on Discipline has been put before the CEP for adjudication. As I have not been informed what the specific questions are that the CEP is to confront, I take the liberty of writing what I believe to be the question it ought to face, if any at all.

The Committee on Discipline heard four cases arising out of the occupation of the Institute's ROTC facilities last May 12 and 13. Of the 13 members of the Committee, two were disqualified from passing judgement; one because of his intimate involvement in the events surrounding the occupation, the other because of his failure to attend the hearings. A majority of six of the remaining, i.e., qualified, eleven members eventually concurred in an opinion supporting the decision reached by a still greater majority of the members of the hearing panel. The Committee subsequently voted (seven to five) to transmit that opinion plus any other concurring or dissenting opinions which might be written to the students to whom such opinions would respectively apply. This transmittal was to be in the same envelope as that in which the decision letter was to be transmitted to the respective students. Moreover, the entire set of documents was to be transmitted no later than September 1, 1972. The chairman of the Committee on Discipline, Professor Elias Gyftopoulos, transmitted the decision document, but not the opinion document, to the respective students on September 1, 1972.

In a letter dated June 28, 1972 and addressed to Professor Hartley Rogers, Chairman of the Faculty, Gyftopoulos explained "The way things stand now, the opinion will accompany the decision letters the Committee has agreed upon (sic) to send to the students in question." But, having acknowledged his recognition of the duty to which his committee legally called him, he goes on to ask for "advice" from the CEP. He explains that other members of the Committee on Discipline object to the opinion and that "the objections are addressed first to the incorporation in the opinion of personal political views by Committee members as factors in the adjudication of cases brought before us, and second to the evaluation made in the opinion of the role of the Administration in the event under review."

Since the dominant question is whether or not Prof. Gyftopoulos should send the opinion to the students to whom it applies (together with a tally of how many members concurred and how many opposed it), I must assume that that is the question before the CEP.

The following facts appear to be not in dispute:

a) The Committee on Discipline acts with power except when recommending expulsion. (Statement of Discipline Committee Procedures, April 27, 1970, Section 8.)

b) A quorum consists of a majority of the Committee's members. Hence the eleven qualified members who heard the cases in question acted legally for the whole Committee, i.e., constituted a quorum capable of acting with power. (op.cit., Sec-

tion 1.)

c) A majority of the quorum, indeed of the whole Committee, voted to transmit the opinion (and others, should such have been written) to the students to whom it applies.

d) The reason given by Prof. Gyftopoulos for not simply obeying the command of his Committee to transmit the opinion is that certain dissenting members objected to the opinion's content. No other issue whatever is raised in Prof. Gyftopoulos' appeal to Prof. Rogers.

e) I raised the question of the propriety and utility of writing an opinion in the cases then before us in a lengthy conversation with Prof. Gyftopoulos on May 26, 1972. It was on the basis of his enthusiastic support and encouragement that I wrote the first draft of the opinion in question over the following three days.

f) The so-called Searle Report on the judicial process at MIT states: "It is important as a basis for public trust in the judicial process, as a statement of 'common law'... that the judgments and reasonings of the Panel be made public." (Section D.4, Par. 2, p. 19) That statement was signed by, among others, Prof. Charles Myers, one of the dissenting members of the Committee on Discipline, chairman of the current Committee on Discipline, and now an opponent of the transmittal of the opinion in question.

g) In the many weeks of debate over the opinion that took place in executive session, dissenting Committee members were repeatedly and often invited to write dissenting opinions. No dissenting opinions were written.

What emerges most clearly from a contemplation of these facts is that there would be no controversy had the content of the opinion in question been those who now oppose its transmittal. The question posed in its starkest terms is therefore one of censorship and of suppression of ideas.

One fact has been brought up over and over again and has served mainly to cloud the issue; this is that the opinion is that of only a minority of the whole Committee. Three responses are in order:

a) The Committee on Discipline voted (by an absolute majority of the whole) to transmit the opinion together with a clear indication of how many members heard the case, how many concurred in the opinion, and how many opposed it.

b) Even if the opinion were the opinion of a minority of only one, still the Committee's vote would demand its transmittal together with the count of one supporter.

c) A quorum is "such a number of officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business." (Webster's) No one has ever questioned the legal competence of the hearing panel of eleven to reach decisions in the cases it heard - and rightly so. The voting on opinions is also "business" which requires a quorum in order that it be legally and competently transacted. It would be absurd to argue that the Committee on Discipline may reach a decision by a majority of a legally defined quorum, but that that same majority of that same quorum is incompetent to vote an opinion supporting that decision. Note, for example that the Supreme Court of the United States transacted business with a quorum of only seven members from October 1971 through January 1972. No one challenged the legality of any decisions or the force of any opinions it reached during that

period of time.

The opinion in question may be wrong, stupid, misguided, offensive, and otherwise subject to serious and silly objections. The first opportunity to record objections exists while the opinion is being debated in executive session. The proper form of such a record is the dissenting opinion. This may again be wrong, stupid, misguided, offensive, and otherwise subject to serious and silly objections. So be it. The second opportunity to record objections exists after the opinion has been released as an opinion. Then anything may be said about it by any one who has read it or heard about it.

But there can be no prior restraint on its composition.

If nothing else, prior restraint would mean, at least in this case, that one of the parties to the dispute, i.e., the aggrieved Administration, would take a hand in the formation of the judgement on the accused! Surely that is intolerable on its very face.

A controversial opinion endorsed by a majority of an assembly does indeed raise the thorny and difficult question of the protection of the rights of the minority who dissent from it. This, I would argue, engages what is perhaps the deepest problem in the theory of democratic governance. Surely the minority has a fundamental right to express its dissent with the same degree of privilege and visibility as that with which the majority expressed itself. But just as surely, the failure of the minority, their refusal in response to oft repeated invitations, to exercise that right, is to write and submit dissenting opinions, cannot have the effect of robbing the majority of its right and of staying it from its duty.

I would ask each member of the CEP to again read Prof. Gyftopoulos' letter of June 28, 1972 to Prof. Rogers and to come to clearly understand those who oppose the transmittal of the opinion do so because they disagree with its content. They are, in effect, asking the CEP to "advise" them that their attempted suppression of this document is officially sanctioned. But if, as we maintain, the most fundamental and sacred function of the university is to seek truth in the free-flowing stream of ideas, then the exclusion of even one idea from that stream gravely damages that function and thus insults the very idea of the university.

If, as has sometimes been represented to me, the attempt to prevent the opinion document from being released is not intended to suppress its ideas but that there is merely official insistence that those ideas be presented in a form different from that of the opinion document, then censorship is being advocated as a remedy for suppression. For the form in which ideas are represented is usually and certainly in the present instance, inseparable from the ideas themselves. Were that not so, there might not be anti-novels, only essays. The insult to the idea of the university would in no way be diminished by the tactic of substituting this kind of censorship for outright suppression.

I ask each individual member of the CEP to place his or her good name alongside those of the many sung and unsung who have, often by placing principle ahead of their own and their institutions' immediate practicalities, tilled the soil in which the free university can still hope to flourish even today.

Joseph Weizenbaum
Prof. of E.E. (On leave)

Report of the Discipline Committee

The following document is an opinion supported by six members of the Discipline Committee concerning ROTC hearings held before the summer. It is part of a group of documents released by The Tech by sources outside the Committee. See also page 2. Editor)

Factual Matters

The accused is charged with being present without right (trespassing) in the ROTC building on or after May 12, 1972 after K.R. Wadleigh pronounced a formal trespass declaration. Mr. Wadleigh is a vice president of the Institute and, as such, a person authorized to make such pronouncements. The accused admits to being present at the time and in the place charged. His testimony to that effect is corroborated by at least two witnesses.

The aggrieved, Mr. K.R. Wadleigh, filed with the Committee two documents:

1) A copy of *Tech Talk* (6), a newspaper published by the Institute Information Services and dated May 15, 1972.

2) A deposition entitled "Further on the May 12-13 ROTC Occupation." (1)

The aggrieved's deposition states in part that "The resume [of the ROTC occupation] contained in the lead article 'ROTC Occupation' in the special edition of *Tech Talk* Vol 16, No. 5, May 15, 1972, is, to my knowledge and with one exception, an accurate overview of events which took place. (The one inaccuracy appears on page three under the sub-head 'Office Take-over.' That is - the door which was burst open was that leading from the corridor to room 20E-122, not to Room 20E-120 as stated.)"

The first two paragraphs of the resume submitted in evidence by the aggrieved are:

An overnight occupation of ROTC offices and a hall-way in Building 20 of MIT, begun at approximately 2 pm Friday, May 12, after an anti-war rally in front of the MIT Student Center, was ended voluntarily by a group of about 60 young people, many of them students, at 11:20 am Saturday morning, May 13.

During the incident, the building was secured by MIT administrators and campus police, who were present in the building at all times during the occupation. The demonstrators, after voting to end their occupation and join a large anti-war rally planned for later in the day in Boston, swept the hallway and offices, tidied the premises and left the building in reasonably good order. Although files had been opened, they appeared not to have been disarranged. Damage to the building was minimal.

We find that the accused was present without right in the place and at the time alleged by the aggrieved.

2. The Validity of the Charge

The so-called Rogers Report of December 1969 strongly implies that an individual's mere participation in an "obstructive action" should not be considered grounds for disciplinary action. (2) We agree with those members of the Rogers Panel who articulated that view, with specific actions and not with membership in a group that, as a group, is alleged to have violated the mores of the Institute community.

Given this, our belief, we examined the present case very carefully to determine whether

the charge against the accused is in fact a charge of mere membership in the group that obstructed the ROTC building and is therefore insufficient, or whether he is charged with a specific individual act giving rise to a justification for disciplinary action.

It has been argued among us that the issue is clouded by two facts: First, the very charge of "presence" has, in this instance, about it a connotation of membership in a group that was present at a certain place and on a certain occasion. It may therefore appear that the aggrieved seized upon the trespass charge as a mere device to circumvent the necessity of charging the accused with mere "membership." This interpretation is buttressed by the second fact, namely that 27 other individuals are brought before us on the identical charge of "presence" identically worded. It would therefore appear that the very uniformity of the charges against a plurality of individuals defines a group, and that each of the many accused is in fact charged with mere participation in the activities of that group. Should that be so, then our interpretation of the Rogers Report would demand of us that we dismiss the case before us on the grounds of an improperly brought charge.

We reject that line of argument on the following grounds:

There exists no question in our minds that the Institute, through its officers, has under certain circumstances the legal and moral right to declare certain physical areas of the campus as interdicted to unauthorized persons under penalty of disciplinary action. We do not now comment on the wisdom of the Institute's use of this right in the matter before us. We assert our belief, however, that the Institute acted legally and well within its power to act in this matter. Once the trespass declaration has been read to an assembly, each member of the assembly is free to disassociate himself from it by leaving the interdicted area. Those individuals who remain in the area finally constitute a group that they, not the Institute Administration, have implicitly defined. The trespass charge that falls on each individual member of that group is necessarily an implicit charge that each such individual is a member of the offending group. But that is not the offense with which he is charged. He is accused of having performed an individual act of trespass. Were that not so, trespass could no longer be brought as a chargeable offense where the action alleged to be trespassing involved more than one individual.

We find the charge brought against the accused to have been validly brought and substantiated.

3. Extenuating Circumstances

In ordinary criminal cases a defendant is sometimes found to have committed the act of which he is accused but, because of extenuating circumstances surrounding his act, found not guilty or found guilty to a degree less than implied by the charge. If found not guilty, he is, of course, discharged by the court without sanction. If extenuating circumstances merit it, he may be subjected to penalties less severe than those usually associated with the original charge. It therefore behooves us to search carefully for extenuating circumstances in the case presently before us in order that we may determine whether, even though the accused committed the act with which he is charged, his case ought to be dismissed altogether or whether milder

penalties than usual should be applied to him in the present instance. Indeed, we conduct this search not only in the service of our own sense of justice but in obedience to the command given us by the Rogers Report (p. 10):

... in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the context in which each challenge to its operations occurs, and to consider the content of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge. This context can include circumstances in the surrounding society...

Because the case before us is political in nature, the "circumstances in the surrounding society" that are relevant to it are necessarily also political. Indeed, we believe that the actions which brought the accused before the Committee can be understood only in the context of the continuing American participation in the Indochina war and, more specifically, in the context established by President Nixon's May 8th speech and by the military actions he then announced.

Mr. Nixon said that night that he elected to take "decisive military action to end the war." The actions he announced were the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the initiation of an even more savage bombing campaign against Vietnam than that which he had been carrying on for over three years. He took his decision without the advice, let alone consent, of the people's elected representatives. In so setting himself above and against constitutional procedures and in thus immunizing himself against these restraints, it might be said that he virtually defied those who disagree with him to themselves seek ways to inhibit his actions outside of the normal political process. As if to flaunt his immunity even from reason itself and at the same time to taunt his opponents, he said that "Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a restraint unprecedented in the annals of war." This in face of the fact that

Between 1965 and 1972, the United States has expended over 13 million tons of ordnance, created over 23,000,000 bomb craters, and dropped over 100,000,000 pounds of bombs and incendiaries which have an estimated 5,000,000 of crop and forest according to the Senate Committee on Refugees. The United States bears the major responsibility for the creation of over 6,000,000 refugees in South Vietnam (and 2.7 million more in Laos and Cambodia), the death of 325,000 civilians, the maiming of 700,000 more, and generating 700,000 orphans. (3)

In attempting to evaluate the effect of the President's speech on the accused, it might be juxtaposed with the following remarks of Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin:

There is nothing in the history of warfare to compare with (what we have done in Indochina). A 'scorched earth' policy has been a tactic of warfare throughout history, but never before has a land been so massively altered and mutilated that vast areas can never be used again or even inhabited by man or animal. (4)

Congressman Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts discussed the plight of those in the position of the accused when he

wrote in a recent letter to his constituents:

In talking and praying with all of the groups that I encountered in the past two weeks after the May 8 address of the President, I became more and more aware of the incredible situation in which the American people find themselves... I am fully aware of the intense frustration which almost everyone in the peace movement now experiences in an intensified form. In all probability that frustration will become even more intense as the President carries out his implementation of 'decisive military action to end the war.' Against that type of determination only the most resourceful, heroic and persistent political, moral and spiritual endeavor can possibly succeed. (5)

We believe Congressman Drinan has accurately described the moral and spiritual context in which the accused, finding himself in an "incredible situation," acted. We recognize further that the accused, as a member of the MIT community and searching for a means appropriate to express and demonstrate his outrage over the American conduct of the Indochina war, took into consideration the increasingly technological nature of that war. The Institute's role in developing the technology of death currently being applied in Asia is very large, perhaps decisive. Its role in training the technologists who apply it and who teach others to apply it is surely non-negligible as well. The ROTC on campus, especially the Air Force ROTC, is this very day engaged in nothing else but the training of young technologists to officer the American military.

Regardless of how we may feel about the role of ROTC as a recruiting ground for "civilian officers" for the military and of the role of such officers to act as a "civilizing" influence on an otherwise professional military establishment, we must conclude that, under the circumstances regnant in the case before us, the Institute's ROTC presented a singularly legitimate symbolic target for a demonstration which, again under the circumstances, was itself legitimate to the point of being a moral necessity.

Still, we would find great difficulty in appealing to the above argument as justification of every possible demonstration with ROTC as its target. We look with special tolerance upon a demonstration that exhibits a very high degree of restraint. By President Nixon's definition of "restraint" as manifested in his speech, our opinion could be construed to mean that we would tolerate the burning of the ROTC building and the murder of all its occupants. We therefore hasten to add that our

standards are higher. We note that the demonstrators caused only "minimal damage" to property and certainly no injury to persons. Furthermore, the time of the demonstration was such that the normal work routine of the Institute was hardly interrupted.

We weigh very heavily, almost decisively, given the circumstances already discussed, the fact that nothing the accused, or any other demonstrator brought before us in connection with the events of May 12 and 13, is charged with interfering in any way with the free exchange of ideas, with learning, teaching, or with the pursuit of scholarship at the Institute.

We therefore find the circumstances under which the accused acted as charged to so mitigate the charge against him as to justify not imposing any punishment on him.


4. The Administration's Role

We recognize the enormous burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the Institute's administrators on the scene of any campus demonstration. They must always entertain the possibility that an "action" will escalate in intensity and may culminate in violence. Should they fail to avail themselves of pacific measures designed to ensure a peaceful resolution of an ongoing conflict and should that conflict then result in disaster, the burden of self-incrimination they would subsequently have to bear could well be intolerably heavy. Surely their safest course is to apply pacific measures, such as reading a trespass declaration, under even the least threatening circumstances. They cannot know what would happen otherwise and neither can we know that.

Notwithstanding our deep understanding of and sympathy for the difficult position of administrators, we, in order to fully and fairly discharge our responsibility to adjudicate the case before us, must examine their actions no less deeply than those of the accused.

We believe that the administrators approached the demonstration of May 12 mainly with the purpose of terminating it. They thus foreclosed from its very beginning the possibility that it develop into an educational event. The action was thus transformed into a demonstration of administrative authority on the one hand, and of the defiance of that authority on the other hand. Given that situation, no one could hear another's plea. We were saddened, for example, to note that the very lengthy official account of the demonstration that appeared in *Tech Talk* (6) did not list the demonstrator's demands. Administrators on the scene were busy writing names, not exchanging ideas.

Another consequence of the transformation of the demonstration (Please turn to page 6)



ABORTION

INFORMATION

PREGNANCY TEST AVAILABLE
An Abortion can be arranged
within 24 hours
You can return home
the same day you leave.

CALL COLLECT:

215 - 735-8100

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK A Non-Profit Organization 24 HOURS

Towards a new logic for discipline

By Lee Giguere

Today, *The Tech* is publishing a document which is perhaps the most amazing piece of work to emerge from an Institute committee in recent years — it contains no plans for “creative renewal in a time of crisis,” no highly-touted educational or administrative innovations, but rather tries to describe what appears to have been a complex and difficult process of decision. And it is for this, its revealing account of how the decision was reached, its forthright discussion of motives and attitudes, that the opinion rendered by Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum is to be lauded.

While for the immediate case at hand the contents of the statement may be of the utmost importance, it is its style and character that could well have the most lasting effects on the judicial process at MIT. For while in the years to come the precedents set in this opinion may be overturned, the arguments invalidated by changes in the Institute's social structure, the form of the document, a detailed explanation of the reasons behind a decision, should never become outdated. And it is this form of activity, the responsibility of every member of the “academic community” to attempt to offer a rational explanation of his decisions, that we must act to encourage and if need be, defend.

The opinion raises a number of questions about the judicial process at MIT — questions about what is and what is not an offense, about what sort of “charges” may be validly considered and about the right of the committee to examine the full context in which an alleged offense occurred — as well as a number of equally interesting questions about the action in question, the occupation of the ROTC offices at MIT, and political protest in the university context in general — questions about what is and what is not “legitimate” protest, about what are valid targets, about the relationship of the university to the larger society in which it finds itself and about the relationship between academic freedom and protest. Some of these questions are never taken up fully in the opinion, others are given careful and detailed consideration. However, in any discussion of the meaning of

the document, it is its form, and not its content, that must predominate.

The central question raised here is: “What sort of judicial system is MIT to have?” The answer, implicit in the very existence of this complex document, is that the Institute should have a rational, publically accountable judicial procedure.

In Loco Parentis

It would not be possible to give a full account of the development of the judicial system at MIT at this time — that would require, in all likelihood, several years of detailed research. However, there are several strands that are quite clear in the recent development of MIT's disciplinary procedures.

Until quite recently, it appears that MIT's discipline system was based on the concept of *in loco parentis*: the faculty, through the Discipline Committee, acted in the role of the wise and loving parent, meting out punishment when it was necessary, but only in the best interests of both the Institute and the individual. At least that is the impression to be gathered from the “normal” way the Discipline Committee is supposed to operate. Meeting behind closed doors, the Committee appears to have operated under a set of informal and largely unwritten rules, although a set of procedures has evolved. (There was never, until recent years, any sort of “codified” set of rights and responsibilities to guide the would-be offender — instead, the system seemed to have operated on the basis of tacit understandings with the exception of explicit canons concerning cheating.)

In the past, secrecy was maintained to protect, as it were, both the guilty and the innocent. What went on during the Committee's hearings was considered a private affair. In fact, this is still the practice in “non-political” cases. When the system worked well, no one, by design, would ever know about it.

However, when it failed, it failed spectacularly.

Disciplining dissent

A little less than three years ago, when UAP and RLSDS-member Mike Albert '70, was charged with being present at a demonstration where violence occurred,

the system faced its first major crisis. Albert, and many of those who have since followed him, were not simply violators of a generally agreed upon norm; they sought to challenge the very legitimacy of the MIT administration to run this institution as it did. Their challenged extended not only to research policy but to internal governance as well — they denied, many of them, the validity of the charges that brought them before the Discipline Committee. Albert's refusal to offer the committee the sort of “respect” it felt it deserved from accused students ultimately led to his expulsion.

But the seeds for the gradual decline of the Discipline Committee's supporting consensus is to be found not with Mike Albert but within the very administration he challenged. When the Institute decided to abandon the concept of *in loco parentis* it implicitly abandoned the basis for the kind of disciplinary process that it then supported. (It should be noted that at one time, the disciplining of students was considered the responsibility of students themselves — the role of the Faculty Committee on Discipline was apparently largely supervisory.)

In the judicial process, as in so many other sectors of the Institute, the move from the concept of the university student as a minor (in the legal sense a person not “competent” to commit serious crimes) to a full partner in the intellectual enterprise, from the belief in the concept of community to acceptance of the reality of the university as a social system, was never complete. As a result, while the “charges” brought against individuals took on a more and more formal tone, as their justification came more and more to rest on statements of rights and responsibilities, as pressure mounted for a more formal and well-delineated judicial system, the Committee continued to act in its usual, informal manner. Hearings continued to remain closed, except under pressure from “defendants”; decisions were considered secret and not requiring public justification.

The system was without any real internal consistency.

A new logic?

What is needed now at MIT is a new judicial system, one with a new sort of internal logic. The concept of the faculty acting *in loco parentis* with unlimited power over the student body is one that is nowhere acceptable — neither faculty nor students, it would seem, desire such a system. Rather than a sort of limited and seldom required accountability to the faculty, the new system should be based on public accountability.

Authority within a society of supposedly intelligent men must come to rest, not on the ability of one group, through the use of the brute force at its disposal, to intimidate the rest, but on the ability of those with authority to explain, to the satisfaction of reasonable men, their decisions. The opinion printed in today's *The Tech* is just such an effort. Complex issues need not be hidden behind the prose of consensus.

The issue here is indeed the question of the right of a few to impose their morality on others. At its base, that is the question posed by the ROTC occupation: it is the occupiers, claiming a greater right in the context of a society that encompasses MIT; and it is the administrative structure of MIT, claiming its right to define the nature of the MIT “community.”

The new logic towards which MIT must move is this: if the administration is to claim that “law” governs MIT, it must not shrink back when the working out of

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

law proves distasteful. For whatever reasons, the opinion issued by a majority of the Discipline Committee has never been officially released. Its publication here only partially rectifies that error. If the rule of law is to govern this society, then it must apply to everyone equally. The rule of law implies that the law is made public, and precedent — the result of past decisions — is certainly part of the law. There is no reason that the work of this committee, a regular and standing committee, should be accorded any less importance than the work of two other committees — the Rogers Panel on the November Actions and the Searls Working Group on the Judicial System — that were nothing more than specially appointed committees. The work of the latter two groups has been published and is considered, by the administration at least, as part of MIT's common law; why can't this work of the first, the Committee on Discipline, also be added to the public record of MIT's “common law.”

The Superior Court Appeals trials of the 18 students, one employee, and one alumnus who were convicted for trespass as a result of last May's ROTC sit-in are being held in Lowell. The first group of six defendants will appear Tuesday, October 17; busses will leave from 77 Mass. Ave. for Lowell that morning at 9 am. For more information about the trial or transportation, visit the SDS booth in Building 10.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCII, No. 38 October 10, 1972

Robert Elkin '73; Chairman
Lee Giguere '73; Editor-in-chief
John Miller '73; Business Manager
Sandra Cohen '73; Managing Editor
William Roberts '72, Carol McGuire '75;
Night Editors
Neal Vitale '75; Arts Editor
Walter Middlebrook '74, Paul Schindler '74;
News Editors
Sandra Yulke '74; Sports Editor
Sheldon Lowenthal '74,
David Tenenbaum '74;
Photography Editors
Tim Kiorpes '72,
David Searls '73;
Contributing Editors
David Gromala '74,
Advertising Manager

Mark Astolffi '73;
Associate Arts Editor
Storm Kauffman '75, Norm Sandler '75;
Associate News Editors
Leonard Tower '73; Controller
Dave Lee '74; Accounts Payable

Arts Staff:
(Wanda Adams)
News Staff:
Peter Chu '75, Bert Halstead '75,
Jim Moody '75, Seth Stein '75,
Charlotte Cooper
Sports Staff:
Randy Young '74
Photography Staff:
Roger Goldstein '74, Dave Green '75
Circulation Staff:
Scott Berg '73, Fred Zerhoot '73

Staff Candidates:
Alan Bale '75, Wendy Peikes '76,
John Asinari '76, Tom Birney '76,
Chris Cullen '76, Ken Davis '76,
Andy Farber '76, Mike Garry '76,
John Hanzel '76, Fred Hutchison '75,
Neil Leiblich '76, Michael Matzka '76,
Jim Miller '76, Bob Nilsson '76,
Michelle Petrofes '76, Cliff Ragsdale '76,
Pat Schettig '76, Jay Teller '76,
Jonathan Weker '76, David Weiman '76,
Linda Young '76, Sharon Zito '76

Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. *The Tech* is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations, and once during the first week in August, by *The Tech*, Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: (617) 864-6900 ext. 2731 or 1541.

Discipline: a few facts

By Paul Schindler

These are somewhat troubled times at MIT and it is difficult to remain dispassionate when discussing the academic fate and future of as many students as are now before the Discipline Committee.

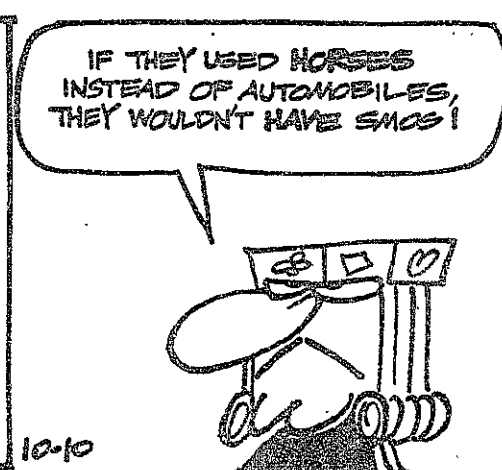
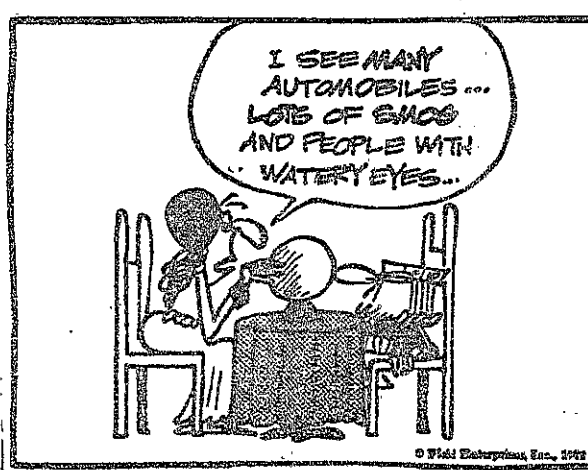
But it is vital that certain matters of fact be cleared up, to allow everyone a better understanding of just what is going on here.

Take the entire issue at hand; some say it is Institute property rights, or MIT's ability to further the US war effort, or the student right to protest. It is most emphatically not any of these.

The sole issue at hand, at least as far as MIT is concerned, is the question of a student's right to use coercion to express his opinion. The only available mechanism for deciding whether a student has used excessive coercion is the Discipline Committee.

No matter what else may be said about the ROTC occupation, it is undeniable that the intent of the occupation was to make the offices unusable by the normal occupants, and that is coercion, plain and simple.

THE WIZARD OF ID



THE WIZARD OF ID appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Globe*

Letters to The Tech

The editor:
The Tech quotes Administrator J.J. Johnson as describing alternatives to military protest on the basis of war complicity with an apt imprimatur: "[Culliton:] There's lots of ways to do lots [sic] of things at MIT." That is, it's OK to protest as long as the protest loses.

From Tech's of 9/26 and 9/29, and experience I put forward three theses relevant to current disciplinary hearings:

(1) Alternative means of changing MIT's war complicity are largely ineffective due to the administration's power.

(2) The MIT administration concentrates on the violated-rights paragraph of the Rogers Panel report, ignoring the administration's responsibility to (a) involve the community in decisions; (b) define the goals and means to them that MIT uses; (c) re-examine honestly any policy challenged by protest; (d) provide an atmosphere [for] the free exchange of ideas; (e) respond openly to dissent; and (f) restrain violation of protestors' rights. The MIT administration cannot enforce the panel's strictures without fulfilling its conditions, including the six cited.

(3) The Discipline Committee's withholding of duly earned degrees, and Prof. Myers' association with keeping ROTC on campus, indicate bias. Myers should not participate in these cases, since he was a member of the ROTC Study Committee which served to preserve ROTC at MIT in the face of faculty moves to drop it. Myers' remarks also show bias.

What are the alternative means of protest against war research? To quote the Rogers Panel — appointed entirely by Howard Johnson, contravening the "normal" procedure of naming student members — appropriate means of protest include:

(1) "Organizing and joining groups" The existence of anti-war groups has evidently not stopped MIT war research nor curtailed it.

(2) "... conducting meetings" Again minimal effect.

(3) "Petitioning..." Of five cases where 60 to 70% of from 1000 to 1600 students voting petitioned MIT to (a) stop MIRV research (b) reinstate Mike Albert, declaring his expulsion void (c) not try occupiers in court (d) not try people already tried in court before the discipline committee, and (e) provide more rights to disciplinary defendants,

abolishing the present discipline committee, not one of these was adopted.

(4) "Marching, picketing, etc." I chas I have seen have had the following effects:

(a) November Action: 600 march against war research. Medics beaten; police; Rogers Panel created; a committee to publish papers on war research set (possible effect) Johnson takes war research issue out of faculty's hands; "divesting" Draper Labs under an all-MIT board of directors. War research keeps right on.

(b) SACC marches against D-Lab: Johnson sets up a committee. It recommends converting labs to peaceful research. No such conversion accomplished. War research goes on.

(c) March on war research review committee (SCSL) to protest lack of promised information on contracts: Committee refuses to release any information on proposed contracts; later, news on new weapons contracts is dropped from administration newspaper.

(d) Protest march against wage discrimination against three faculty club employees: Trespass charges threatened. Disciplinary hearings are held for black students; Stouffer's takes over Faculty Club; wages are raised. Note the issue here is *not* war research.

Clearly, marches do not work.

So, Rogers-approved protest has a minimal effect. Likewise, other protest has little effect. But when other means fail, it is reasonable to take militant action. If war research is to end, it appears that militant action will be required, due to MIT's intransigence.

What about MIT's obligations under the Rogers Panel report. Reading the gist of the report [The Tech, Sept. 29, page five], we see that there is a long statement of principles preceding the part that prohibits "violation of rights." To quote from this statement:

"First, it is desirable that every member of the university participate, in some form... in the decision making procedures of [MIT]" (my emphasis). In war research, Howard Johnson and the Corporation made the divestment policy. No one but the Provost, President, and occasionally the Corporation must approve war contracts to commit MIT to carry out war research. There is no student input, no employee input, little faculty

input in decisions to the extent that the "first" principle is violated.

"Second," [says Rogers] "MIT should be expected to define its general goals and to state fully the essential operations and functions appropriate to those goals." When in recent years military research has been 60% to 80% of the MIT budget, why has MIT not told us why this research is more important (as shown by the budget) than all other research and teaching? from vague "service to society" pronouncements, MIT has not made this clear. Likewise for ROTC, on-campus military training.

"Third" Rogers continues, MIT in defending its activities "has an obligation to consider the context [of] each challenge, and the content of an [associated] dissent... This context [includes] circumstances in... society, grievances of individuals [e.g. failure to get their views responded to, I note]... [and] acts by particular members of the community." The Discipline Committee has in the past ignored context of dissent, grievances against MIT by defendants, and acts of the administration which rule out alternatives to protest. For example, the administration did not respond to the General Assembly's request to reinstate Mike Albert. Then protestors seized Johnson's office over the same issue. Petitions and formal student government resolutions had had no effect on the administration. By not responding to "normal" protest, MIT asked for further protest.

Rogers also says that "in response to such a challenge [protest]" the university would do well to include a searching re-examination of the policies and operations that have been the object of dissent." In the disciplinary charges and cases brought by the MIT administration, to my knowledge MIT has never included any examination of MIT's ROTC policy, war research policy, or disciplinary policy. They do not "do well" — instead, they do anything we can't stop them from doing!

"[MIT] must provide an atmosphere in which free and open exchange of ideas... is encouraged," says Rogers. Administration secrecy contravenes this spirit on issues of what MIT should do. For example, when the Corporation Executive Committee ruled in 1970 that MIT would support GM in a proxy fight, Howard Johnson refused to discuss the reasons for

this vote with CJAT. The same committee which had come up with the proxy issue and recommended a proxy fight, GM, MIT Vice President Sorenson and Palmer refused to answer for who was on the committee that supported CJAT.

Moreover, MIT allows disruption of left-wing activities. In 1968, Noam Chomsky told the Staff Secretary (SS) of the Staff-Administration Committee (SAC), that it was impossible to hold anti-war meetings at MIT because right-wing students would break them up. Campus police and administrators did not intervene, he said, so the meetings had to be moved off campus.

More recently, I saw anti-Castro Cubans disrupt a seminar on Cuba while campus police and deans present, did nothing. I also saw Zionists disrupt a teach-in on Palestinian Arabs' plight, in the presence of deans. The Deans did nothing. All this in 1971.

"At the same time [MIT defends its operations]..." Rogers states, "It has... the responsibility to respond clearly and openly to dissent." MIT's response has been clear, all right: Fuck dissent!, usually phrased as "We cannot tolerate such actions." If MIT cannot tolerate these actions, it can certainly tolerate inaction. Judicial reform that would replace the Discipline Committee has been swept under the rug. That's a clear response to dissent about discipline. Non-militant ROTC protests produced no ROTC review since 1969. That's inaction, but a clear response.

Finally, Rogers says MIT must protect the rights of members of its community. As shown above, leftists' right not to be disrupted is violated in the presence of MIT officials who do nothing to protect these people's rights.

Finally, the Discipline Committee has, we are told, withheld earned degrees pending hearings. This was not done to 1970 defendants. Academics and discipline were kept separate when Louis Kampf got tenure while under threat of administration charges.

Why the change of procedure? Why pressure defendants to early trial (waiving defendants' right to 10 days to prepare a defense)? The Discipline Committee has no statutory authority to withhold degrees anyway! That it did so, and the administration cooperated, shows bias against current defendants.

Prof. C.A. Myers, Discipline Committee Chairman, served on a committee to revise ROTC. He is thus in part responsible for ROTC's existence now at MIT, and not unbiased in judging anti-ROTC protest. He should not judge these cases nor participate in them.

In the light of above evidence that the MIT Administration frustrates protest legitimized by the Rogers Panel, and ignores MIT's responsibilities under the Rogers Panel Report, Myers' citing the Rogers Panel as an alternative to protest shows failure to consider context — a bias. His alleged comment "We're still waiting to hear why you were in the ROTC building" during a statement that there was no other effective way to end military projects such as ROTC, shows the same failure to consider context.

Dean Sorenson, who I saw state that Tom Goreau's "writing a resolution to reinstate Mike Albert..." and being present at disciplinary hearings" was evidence that Goreau (a Thursday reporter) was present without right in HoJo's office even though Goreau had a Dean's Office press pass, is up for being on the committee. Sorenson is biased against protest, or he wouldn't say that Goreau's involvement in student protest or presence at hearings, was enough to invalidate Goreau's press pass. The Dean for Student Affairs post is for the Dean anyway. Not for Associate Deans. Possibly higher Administrators fear Dean Eisenberg may vote to acquit the defendants, so they want Sorenson instead to judge.

Add Dean Sorenson and there are eight votes the administration can count on for conviction. 8-4. But put on Dean Eisenberg. Now 7-5 is possible. One faculty "defection" and a 6-6 tie can happen. On ties the defendant goes free. Disqualify Myers and again chances for acquittal go up. So acquittals are possible in these hearings.

Possible justice. Probable injustice. That's the whole story of MIT political discipline.

Wells Eddleman '71

ROTC: another way of looking at it

(Continued from page 4)

member who was here at the time, the argument that carried the day was that ROTC was a "humanizing" influence on the armed forces, providing them with college trained officers who had been exposed to something more broadening than military life.

The decision, then, was made by the entire faculty of the Institute (or at least by those several hundred who cared enough to show up and vote) and not by any handful of administrators.

Discipline legitimacy

Then too, there is the question of the Discipline Committee's legitimacy. This might most easily be determined by examining its nature and powers.

The Discipline Committee does not stand alone. It should be considered in conjunction with the faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid and the Committee on Academic Performance. At MIT, the faculty is charged with determination of who should be let in (admissions policy and financial aid policy), who should be let out (the CAP makes recommendations about who should graduate based on student academic performance) and who should be asked to leave before graduation.

To ask for a jury of peers in a Discipline Committee hearing is to ask the faculty to give up one of their basic rights at this or any other institution; the right to determine the nature of the student body. In point of fact, the Discipline Committee is and should be a faculty committee, albeit one which has wisely decided to include students, for the insight which they can provide as regards motivation, pressures, and problems afflicting students.

Indeed, this is the same committee that listens to the cases of cheaters and

petty thieves, but in light of its basic function and purpose, it is probably most appropriate that it also hear these political cases too. The sole function of the Discipline Committee is to determine the accuracy of the allegations about a student's actions which it hears, and then to decide whether someone who acts like that should be allowed to continue as a student of MIT. That's it, that is all it can or should do.

Since that is the committee's charge, it deserves its wide discretion and informal procedure. Its chairman, Professor Charles Myers, is well within his responsibilities when he allows any testimony which bears on the behavior patterns of an individual. Behavior and degrees of guilt are what the committee is there to determine. Indeed, it is impossible to be more or less "present without right," but it is very possible to act more or less in a way which should exclude one from future membership in the MIT community.

Since the purpose of the committee is to determine membership in the community based on past behavior, it is legitimate for it to consider all past behavior, not just the immediate past behavior which is under consideration at this time. Thus, testimony about a defendant's conditions of readmission is relevant, even if administrative error resulted in no written notice of probation.

The committee, by action of the faculty, really is the final arbiter on community mores, in cooperation with the president of the university, who makes the final decision in cases where the most drastic available punishment, expulsion, is decided.

And it should be made clear that there really is only a small, restricted range of punishments which can be meted out. The student can be admonished, put on

probation, or be recommended to the President for expulsion. Even in the most drastic case, there is never any time constraint placed on how long the student must stay out, and it has rarely been the case that a student expelled for political activities has not been allowed readmission (certainly, no radical has ever been more unpopular with the administration than Mike Albert, who was re-admitted and quietly finished his degree).

Trial and hearing

There are two major rationales behind MIT's decision to go both to court and to internal hearings. First, when the trespass warning was given, the administration did not really know how many of the people inside were students; they rather suspected it to be a minority. When it came time to make good the threat of trespass action, they felt they had to follow through, to establish their credibility. Secondly, many of the same people involved in the ROTC action have been involved time and again throughout the spring, according to a top administrator, in similar actions; the use of coercion to express their opinion. "There comes a point when you have to draw the line," according to this source, "and we drew it at a building occupation."

Most administration sources, obviously, feel that the question of double jeopardy is a red herring. They base this both on legal opinion, which they obtained during the occupation of the President's office, and the concept of the types of "punishment" involved in the two proceedings. "I just cannot see where it is two trials for the same offense if one is a criminal trial involving a fine or jail sentence, and the other is an internal proceeding involving a maximum punishment or non-permanent expulsion," opined one faculty member.

Discipline Committee Report on ROTC

(Continued from page 3)

stration into a test of administrative authority is that it countertherapeutically limited the degrees of freedom available to the Administration. It required Vice President Simonides, to cite an example developed before us by his testimony, to urge one demonstrator to leave the interdicted premises on pain of disciplinary action, even though that demonstrator was playing a conciliatory and calming role. Mr. Simonides himself testified that it never occurred to him to ask that particular young man to stay rather than to attempt to expell him under threat.⁽⁷⁾

Finally we were very troubled by the fact that the charges against the accused were identical to those brought against a large number of other individuals. We wrestled at length with the thought that, while an individual is brought before us on a trespass charge, we might, in the course of our inquiry, discover circumstances surrounding that individual's case which may tend to increase the seriousness of his offense in our eyes. We might then feel that penalties more severe than those associated with trespass may legitimately be applied. The validity of our concern in this connection was confirmed by the statement contained in the aggrieved's deposition:

In filing these charges, we have not attempted to discriminate as to the degree of the accused's involvement. Rather than attempting to exercise this form of judicial review, we have filed charges against all of those unauthorized persons whom we were able to identify as being present at the time trespass was declared (3:35 pm, May 12) and beyond. The aggrieved leaves to the Discipline Committee and the courts the determination of the range of judgements pertinent to the range of actions (emphasis added) of the individuals charged.⁽⁸⁾

This appears to us to create a situation in which an area interdicted by the reading of a trespass declaration becomes a judicial free-fire zone. Any individual who can be shown to have been in the area becomes subject to a searching judicial examination of his entire conduct while there. He may then find himself, though formally charged with only trespass, effectively being tried and convicted for quite other offenses. He will certainly then have been denied the elementary right of hearing the charges against him before being brought to trial. In this we cannot cooperate. Note that we do not assert that the charge of trespass is vague. It is quite

specific. We note only that if the aggrieved feels the accused to have violated the mores of the Institute community beyond merely trespassing on interdicted ground, he should have so charged and we would have adjudicated accordingly.

5. This Decision as Precedent

A superficial reading of our decision and of our opinion may mislead the reader to believe that we have eliminated trespass as a chargeable offense. We have not done so. To the contrary, we have set aside doubt surrounding the validity of that charge, a doubt cast on it when it is applied to many members of a group engaged in a unified action. We have, however, found that the charge of trespass must be adjudicated, as must all charges, in the light of the context in which the offending act is alleged to have been carried out. In so finding, we believe that we have not in the slightest degree rendered the threat of disciplinary action following a declaration of interdiction of an area of the Institute less credible than it has been hitherto. Nor have we in any way reduced the authority of the Institute Administration to make such, or any other, legal declaration. We adjudicated a specific case surrounded by circumstances specific to it.

We again call special attention here to the fact that we do not believe this case to involve any attack on academic freedom. Hence our present decision cannot form a precedent to any case in which a violation of academic freedom is an important ingredient. We single out academic freedom as an issue because trespassing may be, under certain circumstances, an attack on academic freedom. We certainly do not wish to imply, nor do we believe, that only offenses that tend to attack academic freedom are chargeable before the Discipline Committee. Nothing decided here is to be interpreted as diminishing in any way the Rogers Report as one of the bases of the Institute's common law.

Finally, our insistence that individuals brought before us be tried only for offenses which they are actually charged with committing, appears to us merely a repair of a judicial error that has wrongly and harmfully crept into the Committee's procedures. We hope that repair to be permanent.

References and Notes

1) Wadleigh, K.R., MEMO to

Elias Gyftopoulos, Chairman, Committee on Discipline, May 23, 1972.

2) Report of the Panel on the November Events and the MIT Community. December 5, 1969. See especially p. 15, section (1).

3) The Congressional Record, vol 118, no. 77.

4) Westing, A.H. and Pfeiffer, E.W.: The Cratering of Indochina, Scientific American, Vol. 228, no. 5, May 1972, p. 29.

5) Drinan, Robert F., Member of Congress, Letter to Constituents, May 22, 1972.

6) Tech Talk, Special Issue, Vol. 10, no. 45, May 15, 1972. pp. 1-4.

7) The relevant testimony is as follows (The name of the specific young man in question has been replaced by "he" and "him."):

Question: "Someone might have told him that, since he was in general cooling things as opposed to heating things up, 'look, I know there is a trespass notice, but I really want you to stay.'"

V.P. Simonides: "I did not do this. I did not say this to anybody. If I had thought of this, it is conceivable that I would have said it, but at the time I felt that the more bodies the more exacerbated the thing was... If there were such a thing, if I had thought of it and if I had done it, it would be fair to say that he would be one of the persons that I would have done it with."

8) Wadleigh, K.R. MEMO (c.f. 1), pp. 3-4.

Post Script

Readers of this document may wonder whether or not it is proper for judicial opinions and rulings to include quotations from the speeches of public figures when those speeches were not in evidence in the case being decided. Even more, is it permissible for a judge to express personal, especially controversial political, opinions in his rulings? We cite two examples, both taken from the New York Times, June 20, 1972.

Justice Lewis F. Powell of the

Champion Termpapers
636 Beacon Street (No. 605)
Boston, Mass. 02215
617-536-9700

Research material for termpapers, reports, theses, etc. LOWEST PRICES, QUICK SERVICE. For information, please call or write.

United States Supreme Court, in his opinion on a recent wiretap case, wrote:

Given the difficulty of defining the domestic security interest, the danger of abuse in acting to protect that interest becomes apparent. Senator Hart addressed this dilemma in the floor debate:

"As I read it - and this is my fear - we are saying that the President, on his motion, could declare - name your favorite poison - draft dodgers, Black Muslims, the Klu Klux Klan, or civil rights activists to be a clear and present danger to the structure or existence of the Government."

United States District Court Judge John D. Curtin of Buffalo said in ruling on the cases of five peace activists convicted of attempting to destroy draft records:

... it seems to me that there

may be a strong argument made that the time spent, the efforts spent by you (the defendants), the action taken, would indicate that your love of country is above that of most other citizens because you had the moral outrage to put into action that which you believe. If people had the same sense of morality as you did, it would seem to me that the war would have been over a long time ago.

There's no substitute for real rustproofing. Bring your car to Ziebart.

W.F. Lacey & Sons Co.
50 Mystic Ave.
Medford
396 2880

"Closest Pharmacy to M.I.T."

Mainport Rexall Pharmacy

781 Main St. corner Windsor St.
547-6050

**Complete Prescription Service
All Cosmetic Brands**

**Specializing in Long Hair
UNIVERSITY BARBER SHOP**

DISTINCTIVE HAIR STYLING • RAZOR CUTS

TEL. 354-9824

2A Essex Street
CENTRAL SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

[Beside Corcoran]

WALTER READE THEATRE Directory

**A magnificent epic
on the theme of
collaboration and
resistance.**

—Pauline Kael, The New Yorker

Cinema 5 Presents

**The Sorrow
and The Pity**

Directed by Marcel Ophüls
PG STARTS WEDNESDAY

Charles Cinema
IN GOV'T CENTER NEXT TO THE
HOLIDAY INN BOSTON 227 2632

**BE THE
VOICE
ON YOUR
CAMPUS**

Become the Village
Voice subscription
sales representative

at your college.
You'll make \$2.00 or
more from every
subscription you
sell. Call collect
(212/WA 4-4669) or
write to our
College Office
for details.

80 University Place
New York, N. Y. 10003



Christmas creations a la Black Forest, handmade in Hawaii from original, three-dimensional designs to delight the collector. For treasured gifts, choose from over 200 items, each hand-painted in gay Christmas colors.

Our catalog sent on request
\$1.00 Deposit, Refundable
ORDERS AIRMAILED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF RECEIPT

A. ALEXANDER CO.
98 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

the tech arts section

Marc-edly short of Rex-tasy

He was first in line. Pacing nervously, he clutched his ticket of admission. He was slight, his Hawkman nose and stringy dark hair giving him the look of a scaled-down Alice Cooper. Sad, squinty eyes glowered from behind his circus whiteface. His dress, chunky high-heeled shoes, aqua satin trousers, shimmering blue jacket splashed with tiny rose-colored strawberries, mirrored that of the crowd. Tonight was dress-up night: neo-Fifties, R. Crumboids, motorcycle king bitches, intergalactic drag queens, and assorted anglomorphs, tranvestites, and ambisexual sylphs mincing in the decaying twilight, as far as the eye could see. But somehow, of all the wild and weary dudes and dudesses, he seemed to deserve to be first, somehow he had gone further than the lot of 'em, his threads and whiteface proclaiming that he had brought himself as an offering to the surly Metal Guru, the terrible Rabbit Fighter, the BoogieMan Marc Bolan. Lost in the sea of satin jackets and silver eye shadow, one couldn't help feeling this was going to be less a rock concert and more an audience with a godchild.

So I waited. The fey poupee paced and waited. The androgynous swarm waited, anxious for the moment when they would be hustled into the presence of the Mad Priest, or rather, the moment he would be hustled out to see them. What opial truths would his quivering Les Paul impart? Moments later, I was inside and had found my seat. On the stage, an outfit called the Doobie Brothers was busy boring my ass off, as I fixed by blurry vision on that person I was later to conclude was the real star of the show. Her name was Maureen, she was a flashlight-and-"Can I see your ticket?" girl. Tall and thin, a ringer for Jennifer O'Neill, the last time I saw her was as she descended into the pit area with a member of the Modern Lovers. As I stumbled home an hour later, I tried to reconstruct just what had happened. No sooner had Maureen disappeared than the Cosmic Dancer, Main Man Marc Bolan, on stage, turned the decibels up to around Avogadro's Number, and began the show. Save the two acoustic bits, all I could remember was 45 minutes of blazing white noise, Marc's rasping voice indistinguishable from his leprous guitar work. I remembered the faces around me, staring, untouched, Children of the



Marc Bolan

Damned fighting to stem the crashing tide of disappointment that touched them every one. For grasp as we might, the Slider had slid away, allowing no one access to his private fantasy world. He sashayed and preened, wiggled his bum and stuck out his tongue, sang unfamiliar lyrics, and finally it dawned on each one of us. T.Rex weren't playing music; they were stealing.

Marc Bolan is perhaps the prime rocker in England today. Together with his minimal accompaniment, T.Rex, he's put out one number, one single after another, and the level of excitement elicited by his personal appearances has sent journalists scurrying to find synonyms for the word "hysteria." But the important thing to consider when thinking about Marc Bolan as a phenomenon is that he is, above all else, a



T. Rex

product of his own imagination. That he doesn't seem to care what he sounds like on stage, that he seems perfectly willing to fart around for 45 minutes, take the money, and run, and that he goes so far as to actually warn us on his *Electric Warrior* album, the cut called "Ripoff," all these things seem strange in view of the fact that his more recent recording efforts have been such powerful, enchanting, bare-assed rock. His ability to manipulate even the most banal rock riff into a thing of wonder and delight is uncanny, transcending the relative successes of other bands who were able to make something out of nothing, whose keynote was simplicity, bands like Creedence Clearwater Revival, Stooges, and Sir Douglas Quintet. Marc Bolan is a pop genius. Period. The disparaging aspect of T.Rex is their failure on stage. It can in part be explained away by the consideration that before amplification came along, music's primary medium was simply people sitting there and singing and playing. Records, at first, were a crude attempt to duplicate the "real thing." Recently, the situation has done an about face, the primary medium now being recorded music. The first band to realize this came from Liverpool and there were four of them, and it's little wonder they never again played together before a live audience. Thus, with few exceptions, and T.Rex is not one of them, the on-stage performance is at best a fruitless attempt to reproduce the magical things done down in the studio. It's technically impossible in most cases.

But there's more. Ultrastardom is Marc's own private movie, a fantasy world he is unwilling to share with anyone save the closest confidants. For it is indeed part of the ultrastar's role to ripoff the adoring throngs that come to pay him homage, to be rich and outrageous and inaccessible. It is indeed unfortunate, for the fantasy land that seems hinted at in Marc's music is an intriguing one. Marc's concept of the role and function of the rock ultrastar, as far as can be gleaned from his records, is a curious blend of the far past and the distant future. I'll discuss briefly some of the more obvious ideas.

Marc Bolan's music is elementary and uncomplicated, for each song, as he once stated in an interview, can be thought of as a spell or incantation, where economy is essential to the magical effectiveness. Two of the easiest spells to weave are also the simplest: "Peace be with you" and "Go to Hell." Marc is well-steeped in necromancy and pagan lore, not pagan in the sense of raping and pillaging, phallic worship and howling heathens, but pagan in terms of Pan, woodland spirits, elves and dragons, sorcery and dinosaurs. Marc's message is that the paganism of old, of druids and nymphs, unicorns and Atlantis, while not irrelevant today, must be of secondary importance to the pagan manifestations of our own times: automobiles, flying saucers, movie monsters (Marc was weaned on Mighty Joe Young) and, yes, rock and roll. They

(Continued on page 8)

America supports her habit

The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia — Alfred W. McCoy (Harper and Row)

If anything in the world is more addictive than heroin, it's the money to be made selling it. Criminal empires have been built on the proceeds of this profitable plague, which now claims over half a million victims in the United States.

But the affliction does not end with addicts and the crimes they commit to support their habits, nor even with organized crime. For if there is a moral in Yale historian Alfred McCoy's painstakingly detailed account of the heroin trade, it is that heroin — and the opium from which it is made — corrupts almost everything that touches it or tolerates it. That includes governments, and whole nations.

The subject matter of the book is more easily described. McCoy's thesis is simple in outline: the bulk of the world's opium supply is grown in an area of Burma, Thailand and Laos known as the "Golden Triangle." From there it flows through a pipeline of smugglers, criminal syndicates and corrupt officials to refineries in Bangkok, Saigon, Pnom Penh, Hong Kong or the hills, where it is manufactured into heroin. Then it goes to feed the habits of American junkies in Vietnam and, since 1970 or so, the United States itself.

The United States supports corrupt dictatorships in Southeast Asia as a bulwark against communist North Vietnam and China, McCoy states, at the cost of suffering the consequences of their dealings in heroin. Thus the CIA pays off Meo mercenaries in Laos by flying their opium harvest to market, and General Ky is one of the biggest pushers in Saigon.

The documented facts in this book — over 1200 footnotes attest to the quality of the scholarship — if made generally known, could drastically alter the course of this year's Presidential election. This may, in fact, be the most important political book written this year. Yet, even though McCoy's findings have been reported and amplified in two NBC documentaries this year, the public seems to have missed, or ignored the message.

But if the outline of the heroin scandal is simple, the details are subtle, and only if followed in detail is McCoy's thesis persuasive.

He develops the argument by first building a firm historical foundation, guiding the reader from the introduction of opium smoking into 16th century China by Portuguese traders, through the subjugation of Asia by European colonial powers, past the Opium War of 1839-42 and the synthesis of heroin in 1874, up to the establishment of the modern narcotics trade by Mafia and Corsican syndicates and the switch to Asian opium

supplies as Turkish poppy cultivation was cut back.

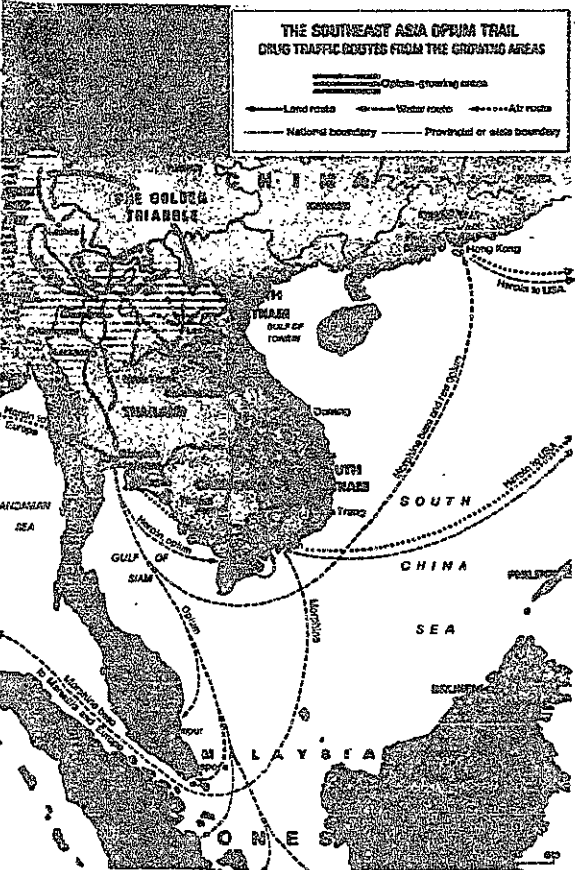
Separate chapters are devoted to the roles of the Mafia and Corsican gangsters in the heroin trade. A third describes the colonial legacy that developed the traditions of opium cultivation and official corruption that make it so difficult to eradicate either poppies or bad government in Southeast Asia today.

If the colonial British, French and Royal Thai opium monopolies weren't appalling enough in their callous exploitation of drug addiction (the French financed their colony in Vietnam partly on the proceeds of opium sales), then the cavalcade of our sorrier cold war "allies" in the next chapters ought to be.

For here we encounter "Operation X," in which the French intelligence agencies financed the First Indochina War with profits from opium, even while the French government was trying to eradicate opium use in Vietnam. Or Thailand, where "Government Corruption is not just a problem, it is a way of life." And the mercenary Nationalist Chinese armies who settled in Burma after the fall of China in 1949, financing their operations by smuggling opium across the border to Thailand.

Here also we encounter Gen. Vang Pao, commander of the CIA's Meo mercenary army in Laos, reputed to be the biggest pusher in Indochina; Gen. Ky, whose exploits as Vietnam's Air Force commander included quite a few flights transporting Laotian opium, and President Thieu, whose 1970 campaign funds seem to have included some heroin slush.

And on the way, McCoy finds the time for a side excursion to debunk the myth that Communist China is an exporter of opium in some fiendish red plot to subvert American morals. Quoting official U.S. Government sources, McCoy very quickly makes it clear that even the



Bureau of Narcotics doesn't believe this Nationalist Chinese-promulgated lie.

The 1970 outbreak of heroin use among American GI's in Vietnam is explained, ironically enough, as a by-product of the Cambodian invasion, which made previously inaccessible Pnom Penh heroin supplies readily available to Vietnamese Naval units, which shipped them back to Saigon, where they could then be distributed by — officers of the Vietnamese Army.

The most ominous development of all dates back scarcely two years: the establishment of ties between the Mafia and Corsican gangs of Europe and America with Asian sources of opium supplies, via the Corsican underworld figures that remained in Indochina when the French left. This "Asian Connection," with Hong Kong as a principal refining and distribution point, has already replaced the Turkey-Marseille route as the principal source of heroin in the U.S., McCoy says — and the Golden Triangle can produce enough opium to keep up with any conceivable demand.

McCoy sets the blame for the U.S. heroin epidemic on the shoulders of the

(Continued on page 9)

kiss this

mark astolfi
neal vitale *

Over the past several months, there has been a marked re-emergence of a breed that seemed on the verge of disappearance — female solo vocalists. Only the likes of Judy Collins, Poni Mitchell, Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon, and Carole King seemed to be carrying on in that vein, and the musical/singing talent of some of them is questionable. But now there are four new ladies, known to varying degrees, that have given that group a needed shot in the arm.

Ellen McIlwaine has a fine, low-key record out on Polydor, *Honky Tonk Angel*. Doing mostly cover versions of tunes like Hendrix's "Up From The Skies," Bobby Gentry's "Ode To Billy Joe," and Stevie Winwood's "Can't Find My Way Home" with a few originals tossed in, her sometimes smokey, raspy voice, amazingly strong guitarwork, and tasteful arrangements (a rarity on a first album like this) combine to give new life to those old songs, producing a very, very good record.

Over the summer, I caught two other songstresses at the Passim — Ronee Blakley and Pamela Polland. As opposed to Ellen, both Ronee and Pamela dwell more on original writing. The former sings in a manner quite reminiscent of Joni Mitchell in the way she jumps octaves, but with a much stronger, richer voice. Her Elektra album, *Ronee Blakley*, is a good effort, but it is marred in production, compared to her live performance. The songs are varied in quality, but numbers like “Gabriel,” “Dues,” and “Graduation Tune” indicate this West Coast-er will be around for some time to come. *Pamela Polland* (Columbia) shows that lady’s predilection for rocking and rolling. Citing people like Dave Mason, Taj Mahal, and Leon Russell as influences and favorites, she plays a powerful piano with her strong voice layered on top. Though both are lost a bit in the mix on vinyl, great numbers like “In My Imagination” and “Out Of My Hands” mark Ms. Polland for a place amongst the best.

All of which brings us to local lass Bonnie Raitt. With two Warner Brothers records to her credit, along with innumerable local appearances, she is probably the most well-established of these four. In a heavily blues influenced/oriented medium, she cuts through unlike any other female in recent memory. Discounting abominable songs like her version of "Bluebird" on her first record, *Bonnie Raitt* the level of that record and her new one, *Give It Up*, is very high. The smooth clarity of Bonnie's voice is almost unequalled, as she sails effortlessly through a few of her own works, along with others by Chris Smither, Eric Kaz, and Jackson Browne. *Give It Up* marks the refinement of a style and approach that was rough and, at times, flawed in its initial display. The production is excellent, as Bonnie rekindles thoughts of a torch singer fronting a versatile blues/dixieland band; her guitarwork, particularly on bottleneck, is of the same excellence as her backing musicians; and there can be no faulting her choice of material and its execution. Bonnie Raitt is only a mite short, if that, of joining the ranks of Collins, Mitchell, et. al. *Give It Up* will certainly not be a hindrance to that end.

With ladies like these four coming along, it seems the ranks of female soloists will be far from barren. Stardom is none too good for any of them.

A few of those well-established lady singers have some new things in the works, as well. Joni Mitchell and Linda Ronstadt have albums due out this month on their new label, Asylum. Judy Collins is recording in New York, taking a bit of time off last Tuesday to come to Boston and play at the John Kerry Benefit Concert.*

music

(Continued from page 1)

are compatible, although as the old gives way to the new, to be seen in the progress of the early ones concern themselves with wizards and magic, until "The White Swan" marked the transition to rock and roll. The power of the sorcerers and goblins and monsters from man's heritage, whether this power is real or imagined, is now channeled through our governments and institutions. This is the Religion of Electricity, and is the domination and utilization (hence worship) of the magical influences that can be harnessed from the Earth itself. What could be more magical than electricity or, as a more specific example, a television? Or those rock records you buy. Sex Marc in the song "Ballrooms of Mars":

*You talk about day
I'm talking 'bout night time
When monsters call out
The names of men
Bob Dylan knows
And I bet Alan Freed did
There are things in night
That are better not to behold.*

Then there is the question of cars. Nearly every song Marc does nowadays has references to chrome and steel beauties. One might conclude that Marc thinks of cars as the New Dinosaurs awesome beasts who have taken over the world, much as the giant saurians ruled millions of years ago.

Analysis could go on and on. The point is, Marc has contextualized the ultrastar as the shaman or warlock of today, the fearful powers of the Earth and the Cosmos are his to command at the flick of a toggle switch. Whether this is all satiric commentary or nonsense or the lost truths of the Aztecs is for you to decide. The fact remains, using his Les Paul ^{his} wand, Marc Bolan can rock on with more power and magic than any other poseur that comes to mind. But the magic wasn't there when T.Rex played the Aquarius a while back. Sometimes the magic works, I guess, and sometimes . .

Two T.Rex records you might like to look into are *The Slider* and *Bolan Boogie*. The former is his new release, and it's like volume two of *Electric Warrior*; more clever, straight forward melodies, more alluringly seductive lyrics, simply the nearest thing out this year that doesn't have the name "Dave Bowie" on

is along with Eddie's last two records, singles "Telegram Sam" and "Mound Gums," there is the usual mix of slow acoustic charmers and battering-rockers. They used to compare Marc to Buddy Holly; now he's the new Eddie Cochran. Which brings me to "Summertime Blues," which was the flip side of "Ride a White Swan" and is featured on *Bolan Boogie*, a British import LP which is sort of a greatest hits set. Loads of good T.Rex, previously unavailable in the States, are enclosed in the package, including "Ride a White Swan," "Hot Love," "Raw Ramp," "Woodland Rock", material off *Electric Warrior*, and a few tunes from old Tyrannosaurus Rex records. Well worth the extra bread, believe me.

E:Mark Astolfi 55:

Foghat — Miscellaneous F

Foghat (Bearsville)

The strains and conflicts that would break up the Savoy Brown grouping of Kim Simmonds on lead guitar, vocalist Lonesome Dave Peverett, bass-player Tony Stevens, and Roger Earl on drums became evident on their late 1970 effort, *Looking In*. Various musical directions were being explored on that disc, with some good individual results. But in total the product was a rather fragmented, somewhat boring, disoriented record. Shortly thereafter, the band disintegrated, only to reform under Simmonds' lead with an otherwise totally new personnel structure - Savoy Brown became much more a rocking and rolling group through *Street Corner Talking*.

But, at the same time, ex-members Lonesome Dave, "Tone" Stevens, and Roger Earl were teaming up with another excellent lead guitarist, Rod Price, resulting in Foghat. In the process, they got ensconced in Albert Grossman/Todd

Rundgren's Bearsville Records, was alongside long-time British rocker Edmund. Foghat is the outgrowth of that teaming.

Ironside, the music's success marks the birth of the new genre was found in the new New York Street Talkin'—hard-rock rock 'n' roll that took off from very early on a cover of the old Dixon tune "Fast Will Be Made To You" which shows the head & deeper of your shoulders; through remake of the old "Savoy Blues" "Leavin' Home" and on to Chuck Berry's "Maybellene" Rockin' originals "Trouble" "Sittin' on the Bench" and "Makin' Love" interspersed liberally throughout, the result being a really solid album rock — nothing dazzling; mind-boggling, just a strong down rockin' and rollin'.

Despite the quality of music Foghat, the association with Deane and subsequently Warner Brothers, prove to be a hindrance, rather the asset, to the group's striving for success. The album is not flashy enough to stand out amidst the masses of WE records monthly glut the market, and it is unlikely to receive much promotional push. The packaging is absolutely inappropriate and blatantly nondescript; it certainly won't catch a record-buyer's eye. It's too bad that the Savoy Brown's latest, an anemic Creedence Clearwater rip-off, *Hellbound Train*, prominently displayed, Foghat relegated to a spot in the bin marked "Miscellaneous F." It deserves a far better fate.

Neal Vitale

Grand Funk Derails (Again)

Phoenix - Grand Funk Rail
(Capitol)

Hearing Grand Funk's cr
seductive new single, "Rock and
Soul", on the car radio, you might
tempted to think: Hmmmman, it would
appear that Grand Funk have tighte
things up since the last time I heard
Maybe I oughta buy-

Don't.

I will give Mark, Mei and Don—they have had a couple of moderately listenable AM hits; “Closer To Home,” “Heartbreaker,” and “Upsetter” spring to mind. But that can’t change the fact that they are three of the most luridly talented, one-dimensional, utterly tasteless “musicians” ever to become rock and roll demigods. *Phoenix* was a million years before the boys left the studio, and it makes me wonder why I don’t chuck this, purchase myself an electric guitar and boogie till the cows come home, and then add a few shiny new dollars. I could use the bread. And *On the Funk* make it seem so easy. *Phoenix* is really no worse than any of their other efforts: i.e. it’s awful.

Mark Astolfi

Mike Nesmith Keeps On Comin'

And The Hits Just Keep On Comin'
Michael Nesmith (RCA)

I'm willing to wager that there are some among you who have yet to get to grips with the fact that some musically valid could have resulted as plastic a mannequin band as Monkees. But here we are, Nesmith's 5th album, and while its weakest effort to date, it is so on relation to his other four, which been excellent. *And The Hits Just On Comin'* is a true solo album, doing everything without the service the 4th National Band. His only help is pedal steel journeyman Red Rhodes. There are no drums, and nominal lines. Mike explains in the liner notes he did the record to please him instead of us, the record-buying fool America. The material is pretty slick and low-key; no rock and roll, no hard hokey C&W numbers, just laid-back country melodies with forgettable poetic lyrics. Mike even does a "Rundgren, singing "Different Drum "Harmony Constant" is the pick of the litter.

"Papa Nes," as he signs the liner notes, is in effect taking a musical breather, while I suppose he deserves it, he seems to put so little into this album that he might as well be Red Rhodes' solo album. I'll be expecting a lot from NeSmith's next album. And odds are deliver.

Mark Astor



Marc Bolan and Mickey Finn

music



Harry Sandler, ex-drummer for Orpheus turned singer/writer, shared a bill a few weeks back at the Passim with Peter Thom. Harry can usually be found singing and playing his fiddle around Boston or Cambridge. Catch him if you can.

Staines and McLauchlen at Passim

Last week Passim's coffeehouse presented a transplanted left-handed Canadian and a mixed-up Canadian — Bill Staines and Murray McLauchlen. Together they contributed to a fine, relaxing evening of entertainment that could be difficult to duplicate.

Bill Staines plays the guitar upside down and backwards — he's left-handed. This uniqueness does not interfere with his talents on the guitar. He in fact has several fine complicated instruments that have a classical flavor. He performed two such numbers during his Passim gig, "Music Box," which he says is stolen from a Swiss music box, and Staines' Trumpet Concerto in E flat, which he gives an orchestral feeling to by using his own vocal trumpet imitation. Staines, who has been a Boston favorite for as long as I can remember, demonstrated his abilities as an overall former at Passim's. His voice is clear and strong but not overbearing. His guitar work is flawless. He imitates trumpets and even yodels well. And his stage presence is pleasant and believable.

Every song that he did was well written and consciously performed. The highlights of his set included "I Just Be Going Home," "January Snow," "Benjamin," and "Happiness Is." He did a rather amusing version of "Tennessee Waltz" that had just about everyone singing, perhaps mockingly, like an old 45 Page record. And he fulfilled a standard requirement for all contemporary folksingers: he did a song called "Railroad Blues," a rambler's song about yodeling on.

Staines tried to finish with a yodeling number called "Mabel's," which is about a country-western bar he used to patronize. The audience, however, was finished listening to him, especially after the fine yodeling he had just completed, and Staines returned to the stage for more. He offered a superb rendition of Jesse Winchester's "Yankee Lady," which, even though it's one of those "you're-a-nice-girl-and-I'll-leave-you-anyway-eventually-but-you'll-never-be-in-my-memory" songs, profited from the Bill Staines gentle touch. Murray McLauchlen, not to be outdone, soon followed Staines to the stage. He opened with a nice version of "I Just Older," followed by an equally commendable rendition of "The Farmer's Boy." Then something seemed to hamper him during his next few songs. He did some thin yodeling on "Sixteen Tons Highway" that failed miserably, possibly because Bill Staines had put on a fantastic yodeling display previous-

ly. McLauchlen lifted his spirits somewhat when he sat down at the Passim piano and did "Jesus, Please Don't Save Me 'Till I'm Dead." The piano was noticeably out-of-tune, but McLauchlen didn't seem to mind. He played the instrument adequately and with genuine feeling. McLauchlen has an unusual yet strong musical style. He looks quite a bit like a young Leitch and really doesn't have much to say while on stage. His guitar playing is nothing to write home about,

but he makes no glaringly obvious mistakes. His main talent seems to be his song writing. He will be appearing with David Bromberg in a Passim-sponsored concert at Symphony Hall on October 15th.

What I was waiting for that Thursday night, however, was McLauchlen's masterpiece, "Child's Song". As if telepathically, he obliged, and gave us all a mellow, flawless version of the song that Tom Rush recorded about three years ago. It is a poignant song about leaving home and mommy and daddy and how the "same old crooked pictures just don't look the same...tonight" and not knowing how hard it is yet to realize you're growing old just knowing how "hard it is to be young". McLauchlen captured exactly the correct words to express a feeling that obviously happened to him, as it seems to happen to all of us.

McLauchlen finished with a brisk caricature-type song called "Billy McDaniels", which tells the story of a puny little guy who never made it too well with women until one day he met a girl at the Lonelyhearts Club. The namesake of the song had lived with only his "hand as his lover" until he found this girl. People laughed at Billy and the girl because they were an unconventional couple. But, McLauchlen recalls, "She and Billy grew happy not swallowin' the line that swallowed up most of their friends".

Hmm...

Wanda Adams

film

Marjoe — Glory gee to 'esus

"Hallelujah brother dog, don't you feel the spirit of the lord, don't you feel him now," asks Marjoe, as he demonstrates his healing routine on a dog in the middle of some green forest. His black girlfriend (how's that for rebellion!) looks on, and smiles, and laughs, as the audience rolls in the aisles.

Marjoe is the name of a new film that will delight and entertain most, but revolt you if you have the slightest belief in worshipping God, evangelist style. It is a semi-documentary, inspired and partially directed by its central character, Marjoe, whose name is an amalgam of Mary and Joseph. From age 4 to 15 he was an ordained minister, performing weddings and preaching the hell out of, or into, the overflow crowds that came to see him in revivals all over the nation. His parents were cagey managers, and did everything very business-like, with the exception of putting aside enough money for Marjoe when he grew up. At 15, the boy ran away and learned about sex and dope and the other things in life that are more important to most of us than God. Then, within the last few years, he decided to get back into it, then decided to get out of it again.

Fortunately for those of us who view moving pictures, Marjoe's lifetime publicity-hound training convinced him that he should get something out of his retirement to help him along in his old age. He decided to make a movie of his last swing. Contrived in places, downright dull in places, most of the film is an entertainment masterpiece that I have seldom seen duplicated on the screen, and which I have never seen duplicated by a film which is mostly an edited version of reality.

The film alternated between interviews with Marjoe, who explains his side of things and what is really going on in his mind, and cuts of his preaching, with occasional scenes of his girl romping through the woods with him (one such scene included the healing of brother dog with which the review began), and short cuts of the people who hire Marjoe.

The last appear to be god-fearing men for the most part, pale imitations of the electric orange and blue rock star aura that Marjoe exudes. They talk of their ranches in Brazil, and their disappointments with past shysters who "didn't really care," combined with their hopes for a big take at this revival. They wear wide ties and loud suits because their followers want to think that the man at their spiritual helm is "with-it." The image that appears on screen is pretty absurd, and often laughable.

The longest single segment was in "Sister Taylor's" temple, which caters mostly to Black's. Tight close-ups of five and ten dollar bills are intercut with even tighter close-ups of the bloated face of Sister Taylor, whose tight lipped grimace

and knowing look speak of a hardness that might come from years of taking money from people who probably did not have it to give.

If the film has a fault, it is this: the humor which makes it easy to watch is all based on an almost unbelievable cynicism about God and the people who believe in him and preach his word. If you've got it, the film is a masterpiece about God and the people who believe in him and preach his word. If you've got it, the film is a masterpiece as it exposes the seamy side of things. People who take their religion seriously need not apply. Or as Marjoe put it while rocking on his waterbed, "Glory gee to 'esus." At the Exeter.

P.E. Schindler, Jr.

drama

No Fear of Virginia Woolf

The MIT Community Players opened its new Experimental Theater Series this past weekend with an exceptionally successful presentation of Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* A brilliant play, fine acting, and smooth directing combined to turn a complex, volatile, long play into a coherent performance, sustaining its hold on the audience for the full length of two and a half hours.

The scenario for the play is basically simple. It is built around a couple, George and Martha, living in a college community. He is a history professor and she is the college president's daughter. She has a background of taking out her insecurities on not only herself, being a chronic alcoholic, but on her husband, through continual infidelities and vicious word game-playing, as well, all of which he bears stoically. The play takes place in their living room, starting at 2am just after one of Martha's father's faculty parties and she has invited a new faculty couple over for drinks. He (Nick) is handsome and muscular and his wife (Honey) is described as "sort of a mousy type with no hips."

With Nick and Honey present, and their midwest morality obvious, George and Martha manage to continually harangue each other as Nick and Honey are moved from observers to participants to subjects in the vicious game. The George and Martha, it is merely a segment of their game, they are calloused to much of its hitting. But for Nick, it simply builds up his confidence. He goes from withdrawn to assured to a point where he is downright cocky, only to be knocked ridown in this most dangerous game. For Nick and Honey, it is a traumatic experience; for George and Martha, it is the end of the game, perhaps for good.

There is no doubt that the highlight of this production is the brilliant performance turned in by John Camera as George. In a part where the dialogue can degenerate into meaningless screaming, he blends mannerisms, control, and a near perfect sense of timing into a creation of a tragi-comic part. Normally, the emotions of the audience would sway between characters but his performance makes them more sympathetic towards George as he outshines even the excellent jobs turned in by the rest of the cast. As his wife Martha, Diana Johnson is fine, handling a difficult part well, missing only through some slight overacting in some of the really tough scenes. Lee Barton handles Nick well, albeit a little erratically; Karen Matson plays the supporting role of his wife as well. Lewis Morton deserves credit for molding this cast into a coherent working unit that sustained the tragicomedy of this fine play, creating a smooth and believable effort. We look forward to future presentations in this series.

John Kavazanjian

books

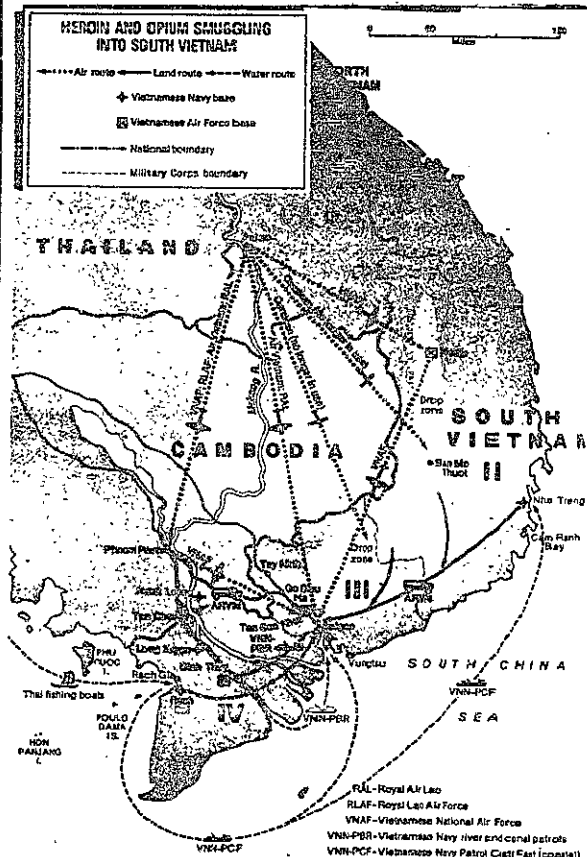
(Continued from page 7)

Nixon administration. The President's recent statements about cutting off aid to governments that abet drug trafficking sound rather hollow in light of the administration's uncritical support of regimes in Vietnam, Thailand and Laos that are heavily implicated in drug traffic.

McCoy's implication is that with the establishment of the "Asian Connection," the Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia has become the Politics of Heroin in America.

But there is a dimension to McCoy's book that takes it beyond expose and makes it more than a political tract; a sweeping sense of history as more than an agglomeration of events that, along with the taut writing style of a well-paced thriller, makes the book an enduring work of historical literature.

There is more than bitter irony in the sentence, "The Vietnam War seems to be fathering a generation of junkies;" there is also a sense of Greek tragedy, an awareness that in striving so hard to vanquish a half-mythical enemy — Communism — America may have irrevocably



poisoned its own soul in a manner that is capable of assuming physical dimensions.

And there is also a stern moralistic tone to the book — indeed, the central theme is that he who tolerates evil must inevitably suffer it — that is manifested in statements like: "The involvement of Saigon's Binh Xuyen river pirates was the product of a type of political relationship that had been repeated with alarming frequency over the last half-century — the alliance between governments and gangsters."

This single sentence evokes not only instances mentioned in the book itself — such as Charles "Lucky" Luciano's wartime collaboration with the Allies that resulted in the Mafia aiding the invasion of Sicily, and Luciano's subsequent release from prison, whereupon he set up the heroin trade — or the CIA's use of Corsican gangsters to break up Communist-led strikes in postwar France — but also those most terrible times when government and gangsters were the same: Hitler and the Brownshirts. Stalin and the Secret Police. McCoy's message is clear: a nation that employs or condones evil, for whatever ends, will rot itself hollow from within. Or, indeed —

"In the final analysis the American people will have to choose between supporting doggedly anti-communist governments in Southeast Asia or getting heroin out of their high schools."

Bruce Schwartz

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE HEARINGS

for

Interdisciplinary Environmental Council
Community Services Fund Board
Talbot House Committee
Admissions and Financial Aid Committee

Thursday, October 12
8:30 PM Room 400, Student Center

For more information, call x-2696

music

Ramatam — April Showers

Ramatam (Atlantic)

April Lawton, isn't she that girl guitarist who's supposed to be the latest dark horse in the Flashfinger McDazzle Memorial Who's-The-Most-Killer-Riffmaster-Of-Them-All Contest? Absolutely. And she plays in a band consisting of Mitch Mitchell who used to drum with a famous ultrastar of whom you may have heard; Mike Pinera, whose claim to obscurity is that, while a member of the Blues Image, he penned "Ride Captain Ride;" bass guitarist Russ Smith; and Tommy Sullivan, keyboards and reeds. They are collectively known as Ramatam. And they are, simply stated, great.

A mainstream rock band in the most favorable sense, Ramatam is at the same time not a tight, carefully-programmed band; they rock out fearlessly and energetically. What's true of the band is especially true of April Lawton. She is neither a smooth, discrete, nor merely tasteful guitarist, but rather tempestuous, feisty, and slightly chaotic. Everyone can write, and does; vocal chores are also shared throughout. My favorite selections include the LedZepesque "Ask Brother Ask," a sharp showpiece song for Lawton's awesome talents; "Whiskey Place" and "Wild Like Wine," two amiable rockers; and "Heart Song," a powerful yet inspiringly beautiful tune, heavy guitar licks interspersed with Tommy Sullivan's excellent flute work.

Ramatam is as an exciting a debut album you're likely to hear in quite a while: gutsy, raucous rock and roll, with no serious flaws. You see, guys, what can happen when you let girls play?

Mark Astolfi

Cat Stevens — Cat Nap

Catch Bull At Four — Cat Stevens (A&M)

It is truly disappointing when an artist peaks early, never being able to recapture the quality of a first or second record. Such is the case with Cat Stevens. Discounting the very primitive efforts that have come to light in post-stardom releases of old work, he now has four albums to his credit; yet his first, *Mona Bone Jakon*, remains his best. *Tea For The Tillerman* was, without question, a fine disc, but the first signs of a tending towards commercialism began to show through. These tendencies developed through *Teaser And The Firecat* and now predominate *Catch Bull At Four*.

Catch Bull At Four marks the addition of the synthesizer to Cat Stevens' instrumental make-up; but its use seems to characterize the whole album. Rather than striving for some novel use of the electronics, Stevens adds them more as an afterthought, as if to just get on the Moog bandwagon. Sadly, the songs themselves also are deprived of that spark of originality that so marked *Mona Bone Jakon* and, to a lesser extent, *Tea For The Tillerman*. Only a rare tune approaches the sparkling magic of "Katmandu," perhaps the best single effort by Cat Stevens. "Boy With A Moon & Star On His Head" has moments that hark back to better times, but that number drags on and on far too long. Virtually all the other songs are instantly forgettable, obnoxiously commanded by Stevens' screaming replacing his singing or lyrically pandering to a Top 40 mentality. "Freezing Steel" is one exception, as it possesses an intriguing nucleus of science-fiction (although the development of that core becomes inappropriately self-mocking), reminiscent of the flying saucer theme in "Longer Boats."

It has been a year since *Teaser And The Firecat*. Unfortunately, that time doesn't seem to have been well spent, if *Catch Bull At Four* is any indication. Perhaps the lushness of superstardom has taken Cat Stevens too far from the post-tuberculosis period of stark loneliness and emptiness that spawned *Mona Bone Jakon* and which has proved to be his most creative and productive time.

Neal Vitale

Vigrass & Osborne — Breadlines?

Queues — Vigrass & Osborne (Uni)

Queues is a very unsettled album: creatively Yesian tunes stand side by side with incredibly boring mood pieces. Sometimes the boys remind you of Simon & Garfunkel, a Grade D rockabilly ensemble, a Kodak TV spot, the BeeGees, or "Two Of Us," off the last Beatles album. On the whole, this eclectic collection is well produced and gracefully arranged, if on the slick side. Paul Vigrass and Gary Osborne strike me as poets first, singers second, notwithstanding the fact that their vocals are their strong point, clear and potent, and at least as appropriate to the particular mood they strive to set. But the lyrics are pale and ordinary, despite the intentional poetic veneer; they are as consistently bad as the music is consistently good. Jeff Wayne wrote and arranged the music and has managed to produce some frighteningly beautiful melodies, along with a minimum of dreary clinkers. Sidemen include Caleb Quaye of Elton John and Hookfoot fame, Chris Spedding, and Pete and Barry

Morgan. The best cuts are, in my humble estimation, the CSNYish single "Men of Learning," "Sail Away" and "The End," both sporting Yes influence, and "Forever Autumn" and "Don't You Worry," wimpy but enjoyable. To sum up, *Queues* is an honest album, displaying its faults as prominently as its virtues, and succeeding more often than not. We should expect to hear a good deal more from Messers Vigrass, Wayne, and Osborne.

Mark Astolfi

Rod Stewart — He Wears It Well

Never A Dull Moment — Rod Stewart (Mercury)

This is nothing short of a stupendous record. Yeah, I know everybody will say, "It sounds just like *Every Picture Tells A Story*." But that almost goes without saying — you don't change a winning combination. Anyway, *Never A Dull Moment* is much more a refinement than a simple rehashing. Where *Every Picture* was very rough and texturally uneven, the new record is much smoother and more uniform a bit of music.

Stewart is great; that fact has become almost assumed in regard to any of his discs. And the back-up band, culling the best of the Faces and Mr. Stewart's "solo" group (Mick Waller and friends), is the perfect, tight support for Rod's raspings. Ron Wood's metallically sharp Les Paul-work is outstanding, alternating lead honors with that distinctive mandolin/fiddle sound that has carried through all the Stewart/Faces records. Unquestionably, a superb album; need one say more? From "True Blue" right up to the Sam Cooke-er "Twistin' The Night Away," there is never a dull moment.

Neal Vitale

George Carlin — Head Of The Class

Class Clown — George Carlin (Little David)

There is an old distinction in show biz between a comic and a comedian: a comedian says funny things, a comic says things funny. George Carlin is both, and therein lies the one serious flaw in his latest album, *Class Clown*. Not only does George say funny things, but his delivery, the way he cocks his head or rolls his eyes, adds immeasurably to his overall aura of idiocy. His humor is video as well as audio. As a result, many of the routines on *Class Clown* suffer, not because they're not funny, but because you're missing half the show. The title cut is a good example: I've seen George do it a couple times on TV, and you'd better believe that the weird catalogue of

noises he used to employ to disrupt is accompanied by some equally insular facial choreography.

But hell, it's still a great album, call it George Carlin at his best. He's been doing comedy for a long time; everybody seems to remember his "Wonder Wino" skits from back before they knew who George Carlin was. The man has gone through many changes, comprising mainly of realizing that what he thought he should want professionally was really what he wanted. Now, despite long hair and denim work clothes, his humor is not overbearingly hip. He does some counter-culture material; drug routines are quite telling (he claims to have never appeared on TV straight and the bit about dirty words, which the wrap-up cut on *Class Clown*, which is probably the same one that had him arrested in Milwaukee a few months back, is delightful. But his humor tends to gravitate towards things more commonplace to the average schmoe in the street, subjects like childhood weirdness, TV and radio, sports, fake vomit, religion. His bit about Catholicism showing true for all papists, practicing and alike.

Class Clown is one of the best of the genre, the live comedy spiel. Even so, not like, say, the Firesign Theatre, which slowly unfolds its many layers of zany programmed insanity after many listenings. Listen to *Class Clown* twice a day for a week, and it just won't hold you. Who would expect it to? One side effect: a few weeks ought to keep George fresh years.

Mark Astolfi

Silverhead — Let Us Fey

Silverhead (Signpost)

Michael Des Barres, vocals. He is the new Mick Jagger. Nor is he the new Marc Bolan, Alice Cooper, Dave Bowie, Rod Stewart, Lou Reed, Ray Davies, Jim Morrison, or Iggy Pop Stooze. No doubt he likes to think he is, for so must all the singers of 4th-generation heavy-metal-thunder rock bands. Suffice to say that Mike and Silverhead sound something like the Blue Oyster Cult, while this latest aggregation of anglophynes isn't really all that good, they do exude a certain naive sincerity. They're visually a shade fruitier than the Faces, but can't touch the Flaming Groovies for downright punk audacity, the face of disintegrating musical relevance. Everybody should get a chance to be killer, and this album is Silverhead's. Next!!

Mark Astolfi

A DOOZEY, HALLELUJAH!

—Bob Salmaggr, Group W Radio

Not since Spencer Tracy has the screen presented such a spellbinding Jekyll and Hyde. Marjoe is already a superstar.

—Paul Zimmerman, Newsweek

Marjoe is both electrifying pop art and savage sociology. A razzle-dazzle feature.

—Bruce Williamson, Playboy

One of the most extraordinary and compelling non-fiction movies ever made.

—Kevin Sanders, WABC-TV

MARJOE
Produced and Directed by Howard Smith and Sarah Kernochan
Executive Producer: Alan Paley
A Cinema 5 Release
EXETER STREET THEATRE
KEMORE 6-7067
1:30, 3:05, 4:45,
6:25, 8:05, 9:45

JOIN THE BOSTON SYMPHONY. AN UNEQUALED ENJOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.

You've listened to them on WCRB and WGBH. You've seen them on Channel 2. You've collected them on Deutsche Grammophon and RCA. And, now, you can join them for one of the most exciting seasons in the history of Symphony Hall, for there are subscriptions still available. For as little as \$13.00, you can have conductors such as Leonard Bernstein, Colin Davis,

Michael Tilson Thomas, and Seiji Ozawa. Live. With a subscription, you can enjoy your own seat in one of the three perfect sound systems in the world: Symphony Hall. This is the season to commit yourself to one of the finest musical traditions in the country. In person. Join the Boston Symphony.

Subscription Office Department 106 B
Symphony Hall, 251 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115
Please send me the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the 1972-1973 Season.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Telephone _____

Please call the Subscription Office, (617) 266-1492, for the latest subscription information and for immediate reservations.

THIS IS THE SEASON TO JOIN THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

MIT receives Sarnoff endowment

(Continued from page 1)

ing us to look for more active methods of interaction." Bok characterized the need for cooperation as arising from a resource problem, not a lack of money, but of space in Cambridge, and expressed a hope that by working together, the two schools would get a sum greater than the parts. "We must learn to do together what we cannot do alone," he concluded. The physical momento of the endowment was of special interest. Sarnoff first caught the public eye when, as a young telegraph operator, he released the first word of the atomic disaster and released it to the world. He maintained a life-long interest in telegraphy, to an extent that when he had trouble speaking on his deathbed, he asked for a key and an amplifier to use for some of his communications. Thus, the momento given to both professors was a combination telegraph oscillator and butane cigarette lighter.

Prior to the luncheon covering the above paragraphs, a conference was held to discuss the Sarnoff Professors and to gain some of their researches. The following report by Mike Namee covers the press conference. —Editor)

The field of Management of Technology is what it is today only due to the efforts of the people we are honoring here," said William F. Pounds of the Sloan School at a press conference prior to the official announcement of the appointments. "This event is definitely a

milestone in the field." The endowment will be used to sponsor the chairs, to expand research in management of technology, and to establish a joint seminar, open to students of both professional schools. This seminar will be the first joint teaching venture of the two business schools.

When asked if research or teaching would dominate the new program, Dean Pounds pointed out that the field was relatively new, and research had to be done before material would be available to teach. He said that every effort would be made to involve students in every phase of the program, but there are no specific plans yet as to how the endowment would be used. An advisory committee will be appointed to aid the Sarnoff Professors and to assure that the program's resources are effectively employed.

An authority on organizational psychology, Marquis has been on the Sloan School faculty since 1959, as Professor of Organizational Psychology and Management. He received his Ph.D. in psychology from Yale in 1932, and served on the faculties of Yale and University of Michigan, heading the Psychology Departments at both schools. He has served many public agencies, and is the co-author of several books, including *Conditioning and Learning* (1940), *Psychology* (1947), and *Successful Industrial Innovations* (1969). His activities have made him internationally known as an authority on psychology and management.

Rosenbloom of the Harvard Business School has been active in technology and business administration research since he joined the faculty in 1960. Besides serving as the Sarnoff Professor of Business Administration, he is the Director of the Business School's Doctoral Program. He received his D.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1960, and has become an authority on the management implications of social and technological change. His books and articles include *Technology and Information Transfer* (1970), *Social Innovations in the City* (editor) (1969), and *New Tools for Urban Management* (1971).

Since 1961, when a phone call from Jack Webb of NASA to the Sloan School initiated research in management of technology at MIT, Marquis has headed the work in this area. "When we first started to survey the field, we found that it barely existed," he said. "Management was traditionally concerned with production, and has branched off into the fields of marketing, advertising, financing, and use of information systems. It hadn't been concerned with technology as a manageable commodity until NASA realized that only half of its 'management' problems were traditional management problems — the other half were technological."

Management of technology research at the Sloan School has included studies of contract relationships between governments and industries, of the factors that influence success in contract proposals, of difficulties in technical communications, and of the "spin-off" effect — people who leave established companies to form their own technical companies. (Marquis stressed the importance of practicality in the research: "In all our work, there must be some measure of usefulness in the results, against which we can measure present processes and develop new standards." Rosenbloom added that "at both schools, there has been a concern for what gets done with research.")

"Technology attracts attention because it poses both a promise and a threat," said Rosenbloom. He pointed out that more public attention has been focused on the threat in the past few years, but the promise should not be forgotten. "Firms must broaden their decision-making processes. Although the business world has been worried for the past few years about a production crisis, this is not the real problem. The problem is to produce more of what we really need, and to produce it in such a way that it doesn't endanger our society."

NOTICE

Jobs Are Available. . . !
For FREE information on student assistance and placement program send self-addressed STAMPED envelope to the National Placement Registry, 1001 East Idaho St., Kalispell, MT 59901

— NO GIMMICKS —

EXPERIENCED TRANSLATORS & EDITORS NEEDED: Well paid freelance work, arranged to suit your schedule. Knowledge of scientific, legal or business fields in any foreign languages. Please send postcard with name, address, phone no. for further information to Linguistic Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 31, Cambridge MA 02139.

HARVARD SQ.

864-4580 Thru Tues. Woody Allen's *PLAY IT AGAIN*, SAM 3:10 - 6:25 - 9:40 CASABLANCA Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman 1:30 - 4:40 - 7:55

BRATTLE SQ.

876-4226 Thru Tues. Vittorio De Sica's *THE BICYCLE THIEF* 6:00 - 9:30 Roberto Rossellini's *OPEN CITY* 7:40 Weekend Matinees 4:15

CENTRAL 1

864-0426 88th week. De Broca's *THE KING OF HEARTS* 6:30 - 9:45 Weekend Matinees 3:10 & *GIVE HER THE MOON* 8:15 Weekend Matinees 4:55

CENTRAL 2

864-0426 Thru Tues. Two films by Jean Renoir *MADAME BOVARY* 6:00 - 10:00 *LA Marseillaise* 7:30 Weekend Matinees 3:45

RAMSEY CLARK

the former US Attorney General, will speak about his recent visit to North Vietnam in Kresge Auditorium Tuesday, October 10 (tonight) at 8 pm. The event is sponsored by the MIT Peace Coalition.

Tonight - 8pm

This lecture will be carried live on WTBS 88.1 FM



VOLVO

Authorized Dealer

Service - Sales - Parts
European Delivery Specialists

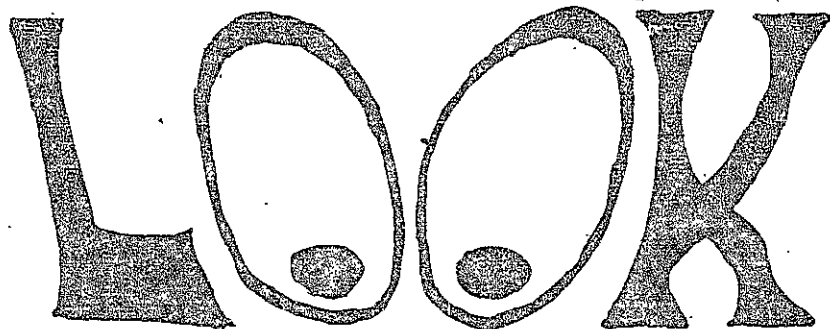
DALZELL MOTOR SALES

329-1100



We major in Perfect Service

305 Providence Hwy.
Rte. 1, Dedham
(off Rte. 128)



You will HEAR a lot about life insurance while you are studying here.

LISTEN to the various presentations.

COMPARE the cost of the benefits.

CHECK the cost of Savings Bank Life Insurance. Then you'll see why it is America's lowest cost life insurance for all Ordinary Life, Endowment, and Renewable Term policies.

SEE for yourself. While others talk about low cost, we have it right here!

Come in to talk with our experienced people, or give us a ring at 864-5271.

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

CAMBRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK

689 Massachusetts Avenue
Right in Central Square
Within easy walking distance of MIT

classified advertising

Office lot of fine like-new SLR cameras, lenses, s.s. devel. sink, film, of 35 mm cameras, \$20 ea.; Nikon, Mamiya, Pentax, Bolex, 16 mm cameras \$35, etc. famous portable, manual & electric typewriters. All at truly ridiculous prices. Priv. home. LA 7-0311.

for rent - Watertown, three rooms, modern kitchen and bath, to wall carpet, panelled family room with large deck, washer and dryer. \$350. 924-6293

MUSICIAN for mixers, birthday parties, receptions, cocktail parties... Experienced, satisfaction guaranteed! For free demonstration, call Jim Weinrich at 498-4216 early evenings. Performance in short order at no extra cost.

SEASIDE JOBS FOR STUDENTS Australia, Europe, S. America, etc. All professions and occupations, \$700 to \$3000 monthly. Expenses paid, overtime, sightseeing. Information - Write Jobs Overseas, Dept. F6, P.O. Box 15071, San Francisco, CA 94115.

MOND ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING RINGS. 3000 ring selections in styles at 50% discount to students, faculty. Buy direct from manufacturer and SAVE! 1/2 \$179, 1/2 carat only \$299. For color folder write: Box 42, Wood, NJ. 07023.

Columbia University Graduate School of Business

20% - 50% OFF ON ALL STEREO EQUIPMENT. Stereo Components, Compacts, and TVs. All new, in factory sealed cartons. 100% guaranteed. All major brands available. Call Mike anytime, 491-7793.

I've been typing Master's and PhD's full-time for three years (and still love it). I'd be happy to help you. 894-3406. (Weston)

Unique service for PhD or MA candidates. Professional experienced editors work with you to prepare your thesis for acceptance by department or publisher. All topics. Personal service, pick up and delivery. Call Livia 492-3255. Anytime.

Hello!

We are two people looking for a small yard or lot (within five miles of Boston) on which to build a geodesic dome to live in for one year. It's feasible and legal not to mention beautiful. If you have a little land or know of anyone, please please call 254-9193.

A professional ABORTION that is safe, legal & inexpensive

can be set up on an outpatient basis by calling
The Problem Pregnancy Educational Service
(215) 722-5360

24 hours - 7 days
for professional, confidential and caring help.

Get Metal Frames at

Tech Coop Optical

the Coop

Mr. John Barch will be on campus October 18 to speak with students from all disciplines interested in a graduate business education. For details, contact the Placement Office.

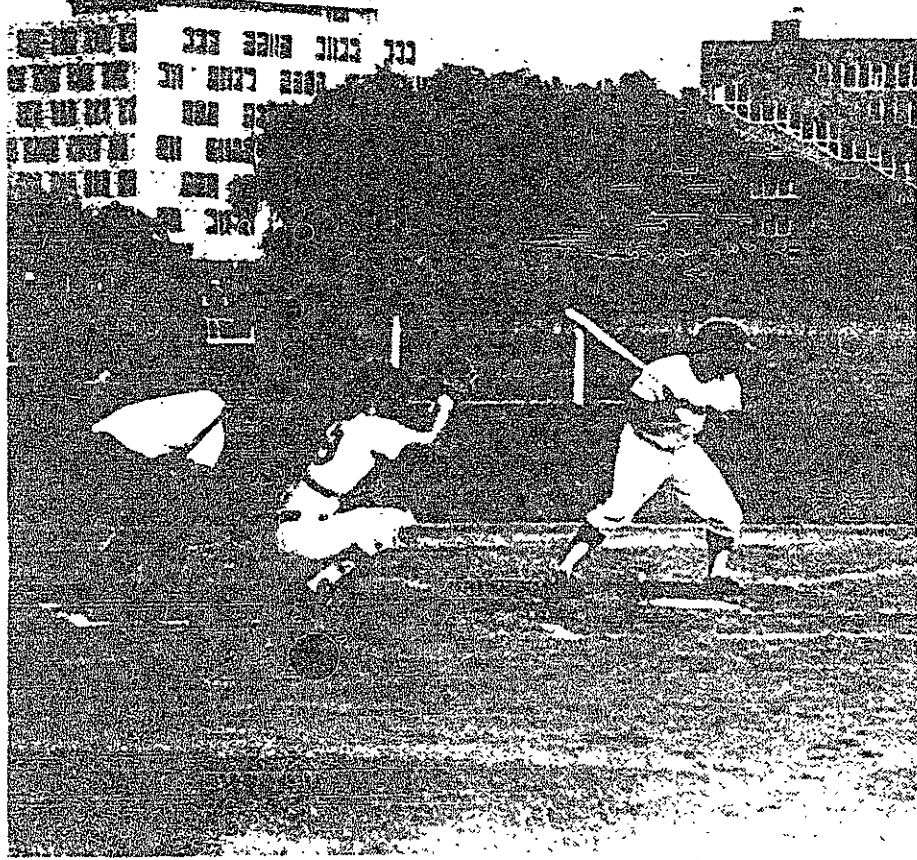


Photo by C. Cullen

MIT baseball nine win two games against BC

By Michael Garry

The Engineer baseball team triumphed in all of its three games last week, as they defeated Boston College twice and Quinsigamond Community College. In doing so, the Techmen brought their fall schedule record to a highly successful 6-1-1, with one remaining game against Holy Cross. Their success in these games can be attributed to several clutch hitting performances along with respectable, and in some instances outstanding, defensive play and pitching.

On Monday, MIT achieved its first victory over an extremely disorganized Boston College team, by a score of 6-3. BC's troubles began in the fourth inning. The opposing pitcher blasted a 450 ft. drive to center field (which, with the absence of a center field fence, was prevented from being a home run) and then, in a mad dash around the basepaths, failed to touch second base. The miscue was detected by Tech pitcher Dave Yauch '75 who alertly fired the ball to shortstop Roy Henrickson '76 at second base and the batter was out. Yauch was given credit for the victory as he held BC scoreless until the sixth when they scored one run. Yauch was relieved by Bill Billing '73 in the seventh inning, who picked up the save by limiting BC to two runs in the final frames.

MIT's hitting attack was distributed evenly between the first and fourth innings. In the first inning a sacrifice fly, a walk and a hit batsman, all coming with the bases jammed, produced three runs. In the fourth, Vince Maconi '76 led off with a single and quickly stole second base. An error moved Maconi to third, and he scored on Ray Hendrickson's sacrifice fly. Herb Kummer '75, who continues to establish a reputation for clutch hitting, singled home still another run. MIT's final run came as a result of a mishap involving the Engineer second baseman, Dave Tirrel '74, and the BC catcher. With Tirrel on third and Kummer on second, Rick Charpie '73 walked. Tirrel, thinking that the bases had already been loaded and that Charpie's walk should therefore force him in to score, started walking towards home plate. The BC catcher, apparently under the same impression, disregarded Tirrel and started to walk to the mound, probably to calm down his pitcher. But then Tirrel and the catcher simultaneously realized their mistakes and Tirrel, with no recourse but

to attempt to score, broke into a desperate sprint for the last 25 feet and managed to score. Undoubtedly disconcerted by his blunder, the catcher then allowed Kummer, not noted for his speed, to go from second to third without even attempting to throw him out. BC finally got out of the inning, but not before the Techmen capitalized on their inept play.

The Engineers met BC again on Friday and handed them another defeat, this time by a 4-2 score. Herb Kummer once again sparked the offense as he drove in Henrickson and Tirrel with a long triple to rightcenter in the third. Kummer came in to score on a perfectly executed squeeze bunt by Charpie. BC scored its two runs in the top of the sixth on a walk and a home run to deep centerfield, beyond the grasp of Steve Reber '74 who had been doing an excellent job of hauling in other such drives. Mike Royal '76 went six innings in recording the victory.

On Tuesday, the Techmen traveled to Worcester to meet Quinsigamond Community College. MIT prevailed again by a score of 8-1. The Engineers got off to a shaky start in this one as Royal gave up a triple and a single to account for Quinsigamond's only run. Thereafter Royal and reliever Rick Chace '76, who came in during the seventh, combined to prevent any further damage from the opposition. The pitching was packed up by superb defense which turned in three double plays in crucial situations. MIT's hitting attack was handcuffed for the first time in three innings. In the fourth, Dave Tirrel broke the ice by leading off with an infield hit. Two walks loaded the bases, whereupon Steve Reber singled to drive in two runs. MIT picked up two more runs in the sixth on two errors. In the seventh Henrickson led off with a single to center.

He then stole second and third and ran all the way home when the catcher's throw to third base landed in left field. Two more runs followed to account for the rest of the hitting.

The game was significant for the fact that the Techmen were able to get good defense when they needed it. The poise that MIT displayed in this game, coupled with their clear superiority over BC, is an encouraging indication that the Engineers, as they near the end of the fall schedule, appear to be a team to be reckoned with in the spring.

SPORTS

MIT defeated in final match

By Fred H. Hutchison

In the final match of the second annual MIT invitational water polo tournament, MIT was defeated seven to four by a very tough Harvard squad. Both teams had entered the contest with identical three-zero won-lost records.

Harvard, who clearly dominated the first two quarters, led the entire game and it wasn't until the middle of the third period that MIT got on the scoreboard.

The first half saw MIT with only one shot on the Harvard goal, while Dan Bethencourt '75, MIT goalie, was kept busy parrying vicious Harvard shots. Harvard, swimming hard and setting up a biting offensive attack, scored twice in the first quarter with shots by Jonker and Kellogg and four times in the second period on attacks by Graff, Jonker, and White.

The second half started very slowly as both squads were plagued by intercepted passes, poor passing, and misaimed shots-on-goal. The only score of the third quarter came on a penalty shot by Alan Efromson '74 after the period had ended.

The fourth quarter was mostly a defensive battle until near the end of the period when four goals (one by Harvard and three by MIT) were scored in quick succession. Harvard started the scoring spree with a goal by Kellogg. Then MIT's Ed Kavazanjian '73 fired a penalty shot past the Harvard goalie, Dave Rose '74 blasted a goal into the Harvard net and Rose scored again on a penalty try.

The game was marred by numerous fouls, with two MIT players fouling out early in the second half. It should be noted, however, that this match was the exciting conclusion of a thrill packed tournament, with both MIT and Harvard teams playing four very fast water polo games in slightly over 24 hours.

MIT vs. Harvard	
MIT	Harvard
GOALS	
1st Qtr. 0	Jonker
2nd qtr. 0	Kellogg
	Graff (2)
	Jonker
	White
3rd qtr. Efromson	0
4th qtr. Rose (2)	Kellogg
SAVES	
13	1

MIT vs. Northeastern	
MIT	NU
GOALS	
1st qtr. Rose	Hart
	Epstien
	Solberg
2nd qtr. Rose	Hart
3rd qtr. Kavazanjian	Hart (2)
	Solberg (3)
4th qtr. Kavazanjian (2)	Schein (2)
SAVES	
12	5
FINAL SCORE	
12	5

MIT vs. Bowdoin	
MIT	Bowdoin
GOALS	
1st qtr. Kavazanjian	0
	Marr
	Solberg

2nd qtr. Bentley	0
Efromson	
3rd qtr. Bentley	0
4th qtr. Bentley	Marconi
Epstein	Mullin
Molony	
SAVES	
14	4
FINAL SCORE	
9	2

Final Results MIT Water Polo Tournament

Friday	
Harvard 13	NU 4
MIT 10	Brown 5
Harvard 20	Bowdoin 4
MIT 10	NU 7
Brown 14	Bowdoin 12
Saturday	
NU 21	Bowdoin 6
Harvard 26	Brown 0
MIT 9	Bowdoin 2
NU 13	Brown 8
Harvard 7	MIT 4

Final Standings		
	won	lost
	4	0
	3	1
	2	2
	1	3
n	0	4

MIT thinclads beaten by Coast Guard team

By Donald Shobry

Last Saturday the MIT harriers lost a 31 to 28 decision to Coast Guard, as Wesleyan forfeited to both teams.

While the rain stopped during the meet, the course was a wet, slippery mess. This fact was reflected in the times. Despite the poor conditions Captain John Kaufmann '73 won easily with Al Carlson '74 taking second. Pete Borden '72 took fifth, with Coast Guard runners taking third, fourth, and sixth through tenth. This fine example of team running won the meet for Coast Guard. MIT also felt the loss this

week of Terry Blumer '73, who fell in last week's meet and suffered injuries that required thirteen stitches and prevented him from running this week.

Cross country meets are scored in the following manner. The first five men on each team can score points for the team, and the first seven men can displace runners from the other teams. To total up the team score, you add up the first five places for each team. The team with the lowest score wins.

The team's poor showing so far this team has been due to two reasons. First, the top three runners - Kaufmann, Carlson, and Blumer - have yet to run in the same meet. Secondly, there is a large gap between the first three or four runners and the rest of the team. This was demonstrated very clearly last Saturday.

On a junior varsity level, MIT lost to Coast Guard 31 to 26.

Varsity meet results:
MIT: 1) Kaufmann 26:12 2) Carlson 26:35 5) Pete Borden 27:07 11) Hill 28:10 12) Davison 28:19
Coast Guard: 3) Tie, Bohlender and Thacker 26:49 6) Sultzi 27:22 7) Barrie 27:36 8) Bellona 27:45

IM Tennis completes third week of match play

MIT's intramural tennis season is three-quarters over and a singles and doubles single elimination is on deck for next weekend. Seedings for the tournament are to be based on the results of the three weeks of team play.

Four men from each group are required for each team match. A team match consists of three singles matches and two double matches. Any team member can play in both one singles, and one doubles match, with each match being decided by a ten game pro set. This means that any match can be decided by a 10-9 score.

Results of the weekends of September 23 and 24 and September 30 and October 1 are as follows:

Saturday Sept 23

A League
TDC 'A' 4 Baker 'A' 1
SAE 4 PGD 1
PBE (forfeit) DP
AEPI 4 PSK 1
MacGregor 1 Ashdown 4
Math (forfeit) LCA

B League
Baker 'B' 4 Math 1
Baseball team 4 Baker Racketeer 1

C League
NLF 4 Baker 'C' 1
MacGregor 5 PDT 0

Sunday Sept. 24

A League
Chinese S.C. 4 Baker '74 1
TC (forfeit) SC
DU (forfeit) BSU
Chem. Eng. 3 DTD 0
Independent (forfeit) PMD

B League
Chinese S.C. 3 TDC 'B' 2
Burton 4 3 Hydros 2

C League
PKT (forfeit) Club Latino
Saturday Sept. 30
A League
Math 'A' 5 TDC 'A' 0
Baker 'A' 3 LCA 2
Burton IV 4 BSU 1

B League
Independent 3 Baker 'B' 2
Math 'B' (forfeit) AEPI
Hydros 3 DU 2
Baseball Team 3 TDC 'B' 2
Baker Racketeers vs. Chinese S.C. 'B' rained out

C League
SC 3 Baker 'C' 2
NLF 3 TC 2

Sunday October 1

A League
Ashdown 5 SAE 0
MacGregor 'A' 4 PDG 1
Chinese S.C. 'A' 5 DTD 0
Chem. Eng. 3 Baker '74 2

C League
MacGregor 'C' 4 DP 1
PKT 'C' 5 PBE 0
PKT 'C' 2 PDT 2

Second class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. The Tech is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations and during the first week in August, by The Tech, Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617 253-1541 or 253-2731. United States Mail subscription rates: \$5.00 for one year, \$9.00 for two years.

Tuesday, October 10, 1972